The New-York Times.

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THE CHARTER INDORSED.

Mass-Meeting at the Cooper Institute Last Night.

Enthusiastic Approval of the Committee of Seventy's Work.

The Provisions of the Proposed Charter Analyzed.

Constitutionality of the Minority Representation Principle.

Speeches by Messrs. Salomon, Greeley, Dix, Sterne and Others.

Cooper Institute was filled to overflowing last night by an assemblage gathered there in response to the appeal in behalf of the new charter of the Committee of Seventy. The demonstration in which so large a number of citizens of intelligence and character took part, was one which the trading politicians in the Legislature cannot afford to ignore. Its object was to bring up to the mark the men who were chosen on distinct issues last November to represent the people, and have since sought to evade their direct duty, and those who fail to heed it will be remembered and repaid by the people in the future. It was felt by those who attended the meeting in such large numbers last night that the members of the Legislature were looking to New-York City to see whether the people would stand by the measures for which they had fought in the past, or whether the uprising of November last was merely spasmodic and of no lasting effect.

By the action of the last great gathering at the hall where the first united effort for reform was made, the hands of the firm friends of the movement, in the Legislature and elsewhere, are strengthened, and the hesitating and the recreant are given plainly to understand that they will be held to a strict accountability. The charter prepared with so much care by the Committee of Seventy, discussed night after night by them, and finally adopted, has now received a strong and reassuring indorsement.

When the meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, the hall was crowded. Among the distinguished gentlemen on the stage were the following:

James M. Brown, Dr. Krakowitzer, D. Willis James, John Foley, A. R. Whitmore, Myer Sterne, Henry Clews, Hon. Horace Greeley, Prof. Francis Lieber, Prof. Theodore Dwight, W. R. Vermilye, Isaac H. Bailey, J. D. Vermilye, R. Hoe, W. Walker, Wm. Leeds, J. M. Halsted, G. Cabot Ward, Joseph H. Choate, Hon. Thomas C. Acton, H. N. Beers, Simon Sterne, Chas. L. Brace, Hon. John Wheeler, Dr. S. I. Prime, R. W. Howes, W. F. Havemeyer, Jackson S. Schultz, Hon. J. W. Beekman, Jonathan Sturgis, A. J. Johnson, Wm. H. Guion, Gen. Dix, C. E. Detmold, Joseph Blumenthal, Wm. W. Niles, Willy Wallach, Gov. Salomon, Hon. L. Bradford Prince, (Queens County,) Albert Klamroth, Mayor Eastman, (Poughkeepsie,) Oswald Ottendorfer, James L. Brown, Wm. J. Laimbeer, Chas. Butler, and John H. White.

ADDRESS OF EX-MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer presided, and on making his appearance was received with loud applause. On calling the meeting to order, he said:

Fellow-Citizens: When we assembled in this place in September last, an unscrupulous and infamous cabal held possession of our Municipal Government, and had become so corrupt and reckless in the exercise of the power it had usurped, that the people of this City, of all parties and sects, justly alarmed at the crisis in their affairs, which was so rapidly and so surely approaching, provided for the exigencies of their condition, by delegating to a Committee of Seventy Citizens, then appointed, and which I here represent, the duty of "resorting to every legal remedy, to fully ascertain and disclose the frauds charged upon the City and County Officers, and recover the money wrongfully taken from the public Treasury, and if no adequate remedies should be found, that laws should be enacted to enable citizens and tax-payers to call officers intrusted by them with power and money to legal account, and prevent and redress the dishonest appropriation of the public money." It was further made the duty of the Committee, "to appeal to the present Legislature of this State to repeal the charter and laws, by which the rulers of the City had retained and perpetuated their power, and to give to the City of New-York such a form of government as should be devised and approved by our wisest and best citizens, and enable us to secure an honest and efficient administration of the laws." The Committee, fellow-citizens, upon whom you charged this stern duty, was composed of men of all parties, sects, and conditions; they entered upon the performance of their duties with an energy, earnestness and a sincere devotion to the interests intrusted to them, deserving your thankful recognition and remembrance. Every member seemed fully impressed with the gravity of the emergency which had arisen in the affairs of our plundered City, and the difficulties to be overcome in bringing the official peculators to justice. The Committee were, however, found equal to the work. The infamous Ring has been broken, and its members and their affiliations scattered; suits have been commenced under the ablest legal supervision of the State to secure a restoration of the plunder; indictments have been found by an earnest and honest Grand Jury, which, it is hoped, will result in the punishment of the guilty; and a good, strong lock has been placed upon the City Treasury. This lock has no combinations; it may be blown up by the hordes of sneak-thieves and dead-heads with which our City is infested, if you are not very watchful, but I can assure you it will never be picked. The people, too, roused to action by the evidences of the gigantic frauds which were daily turned up to the light, returned to the Legislature a majority of delegates from this City, pledged to the cause of reform; and not only in this City, but in other parts of the State, have sustained your Committee with earnestness and unflagging determination. In order fully to secure the result of their victory over corruption, which had been accomplished by the November election, and turn it to a practical good for the community, the Committee, which I here represent, appointed a subcommittee of gentlemen of all political parties, and of ripe experience in public affairs, to prepare a charter which would, so far as can be done by law, provide remedies for existing abuses, and insure for this City once more the benefits of a good government. This Subcommittee has most assiduously devoted the past three months to the preparation of a charter, which has been submitted to the Legislature of this State, where its provisions are now under examination and discussion, and, in order, if you approve its recommendations, that it may be accompanied by the sanction of your indorsement this meeting has been appointed, and I will only add, if it be criticised at Albany in the spirit in which its provisions were here considered and adopted, that any suggestions which the enlightened judgment of the Legislature may think proper to propose which looks above and beyond the interests and squabbles of parties and factions, and schemes of partisan profit, to the interest of the whole people of this City, I am satisfied that such criticism will receive the fair consideration of the Committee, and that no substantial good will be sacrificed to any mere pride of opinion. But, fellow-citizens, while much has already been done by your Committee, much still remains to be done. With one or two exceptions, the Departments of the City are still infested and filled up to overflowing with the creatures, next friends, and co-conspirators of the chief culprits who have been denounced and disgraced. We see them now striving at the public treasury, and endeavoring to overawe and overcome the faithful public officer who is stationed at its portals. It is through the means of the charter, a good Election law, and other salutary legislative measures, that your work is to be accomplished, and to the completion of the work which has been so well begun, and so diligently carried forward, I invite the co-operation of all who value the good name and prosperity of our noble City, with which all our individual interests are closely identified.

ADDRESS OF EX-GOV. SALOMON.

Ex-Gov. Salomon was the next speaker, and on coming forward was received with great applause. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens: In the great and momentous struggle in which the people of this City are engaged with official corruption to maintain their liberty and their property against assaults from bad and unscrupulous men, which struggle has, so far as the people of this City, nay, the people of the State, have been able to participate therein actively, met with such signal success, we have arrived at a point where those whom you have charged with the duty of guiding the contest on your part desire to have the assurance from you that they meet still with your approval and with your support in their labors. [Applause.] We desire to be strengthened; we desire that the hands of our friends elsewhere should be strengthened by your resolution and your appearance here to-night. Two things the people, on the 7th of November, most distinctly pronounced and demanded of the Legislature which they then elected. One was the speedy removal of every corrupt Tammany Hall official [applause] who had destroyed the fair name and fame of this City. The second was the prompt repeal of the charter and the laws of Tammany Hall, under the sanction of which the people had almost hopelessly been delivered into the hands of the conspirators. Hence, your Committee of Seventy, charged with the duty of seeing to it that this City should have in the future a good Government, almost immediately upon its organization, and more constantly, and diligently, and earnestly after the result of the great victory of the November election was announced, betook themselves to the labor of preparing for the consideration of the Legislature a new organic law for this City. Day after day, and night after night, since the November election, your Committee of Seventy, and its proper Subcommittee, met and considered carefully the provisions of existing laws, past charters, and laws under which the City had been governed almost from its beginning, and the condition and wants of this great City; and with the aid of experienced men, they finally prepared that which you have seen published in the papers of the City some months ago. As the result of their labor, the new proposed City charter was submitted, as soon as completed, to the Legislature at Albany. It was received there with great courtesy by both Houses of the Legislature; the Committee of Seventy were granted a hearing before the two Committees on Cities, of the Assembly and of the Senate, about four weeks ago, for the first time, and again about a week afterward, in which the different provisions of the new proposed charter were publicly discussed and commented upon, not only in the presence of the members of those committees of the Legislature, but in the presence also of large numbers of other legislators. After the second hearing, within a few days, the Committee on Cities, on the part of the Assembly, reported favorably to the Assembly upon the new proposed City Charter, and unanimously recommended its adoption. [Applause.] Therefore it came, in the course of legislation, into the Committee of the Whole of the Assembly, and was there read, section by section, and discussed, if discussion was deemed necessary; many amendments were proposed, most of them were rejected, some were adopted, not, however, materially changing any of the main features, and, finally, after spending days in diligent investigation and consideration upon the subject, the Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, reported it to the House, and on Friday last the Assembly ordered it to a third reading by a vote of 87 to 53. In order to pass the law it requires sixty-five votes; there were seventeen absentees; it is fair to presume that every one of the members who voted to order the Charter to a third reading, will promptly also vote to pass it; further, we are assured that not only a number of those who were absent at the time will vote in favor of the passage, but, also, that quite a number of those who were found voting against ordering the bill to a third reading, because they desired further time for reflection, and because they desired to have this or that change engrafted upon it, will vote in favor of the passage of the charter. [Applause.] So we have every reason to believe when the subject is brought up again before the Assembly, it will be passed by not only the required constitutional majority, but by quite a large number beyond that. [Applause.] And yet, almost immediately upon the vote being taken when the recess of the Legislature took place for a week, we heard men proclaim, (most of whom were known to be inimical to the proposed charter,) and we saw it stated in a portion of the public Press of this City, that upon the reassembling of the Legislature the charter proposed by your Committee would be defeated, because a combination would be made in the meantime which would render its defeat almost certain. We were asked by members of the Legislature, we were urged by other friends of the charter, to call this meeting, and, therefore, for the purpose of receiving at your hands, if you so believe, the indorsement of the work which we have laid before the Legislature for their sanction, we have asked this meeting. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, permit me briefly to refer to, at least, the main features of this new proposed organic law for this City. Although I am well satisfied that you must be familiar, not only with the leading features of it, but also with the general work, because it has been before your eyes for months, yet in order that I may speak intelligently and understandingly to you, you will permit me to refer to its leading features. In considering that subject, as we considered in our Committee, we found, as I believe every thinking man must have found, that the great root of the evil from which we have been suffering in the management of affairs in this City, was to be found in the fact that the acts and doings of an irresponsible party caucus had held supreme control of the actions of the majority of the City of New-York. We have known that in party caucuses, in a community where one party is so much in the majority as in this City, a nomination was equivalent to an election. This great machinery in other political fields of the State, or of the nation, may have its proper place and function, but when it is applied to the municipal affairs of a city, as we have seen it here in past years, and as has been found in other places, has worked most perniciously; because cities should not be governed merely by political considerations or divisions, which refer to State or national policy or politics. When a caucus has made nominations, every one has felt that it would be futile to oppose the action of the party caucus, no matter how bad might be some or all of its nominations, and it required such an upheaving and such a crisis as that we had last Fall, to make a man bold enough and energetic enough to oppose the action of Tammany Hall and its candidates, and to defeat it at the ballot-box. The question, therefore, came before us, Is there no way by which we can take the affairs of the City of New-York, under the new charter, in a measure out of the tyrannic rule of an irresponsible party caucus? Is there no way by which the majority of the citizens, untrammeled by these caucuses, can be heard at the ballot-box? In these considerations we were aided by gentlemen who for years had given that matter study, and we came to the conclusion that this principle of proportional representation, if carried into effect in the affairs of this City, would probably uproot that great evil, or, at least, prevent it having as full effect as it had heretofore. [Applause.] Now, what is that principle of proportional representation? I do not propose to discuss the subject at length, because you will be addressed by a gentleman who is more familiar with it and better able to explain it, because he has given great attention to the matter; still, I must advert to it, in order to base some observations upon it. If you had a body of one hundred men, who were to delegate their powers to, say five, and there were in this body of one hundred men sixty of one opinion, and forty of another, would you consider it fair that the five men should be chosen solely by the majority, and that the forty should have no representation whatever? Or, would you give the minority the same representation in the subcommittee that they had in the body of one hundred? It is only necessary to state the proposition to show the absolute justice of it. That is the principle which we propose to have embodied in this charter. Up to this time the minority in this City have not had a particle of representation in the Common Council. Every one of its members has been elected by the party which has a majority of two-thirds. If the people of this City are to elect a body of men to make laws for them and the government of their affairs, is it not right and proper that the minority of one-third Republicans, if they choose to divide upon political questions, should be represented by one-third of the legislative body, and that the majority should be represented by two-thirds? [Applause.] So, we came to the conclusion that we would adopt this evidently just and truly Democratic and Republican principle, and make it the groundwork of the new proposed City charter. [Applause.] Hence, we propose that there shall be a Board of Aldermen elected, consisting of forty-five members, nine of whom shall be elected in each Senatorial District. These nine shall be elected by what is known as the cumulative vote, upon the principle, if you please so to term it, of minority representation. Then, if you take a given district, say, again, two-thirds Democrats and one-third Republicans, out of the nine members to be elected you will give the Democrats the right and a chance to elect six members and the Republicans to elect three members; and so in each one of the districts a sufficient number of men can send any candidate to the Common Council. But that is not the only advantage that this work will have. It will operate indirectly and necessarily upon the parties, and upon the system of caucuses and conventions that is adopted by both political parties. At present, if the Democratic Party or if the Republican Party in a nomination of six men for an office make bad nominations, what choice have you? You must support the bad man, or bad men, or you must vote the opposition ticket; and unless you can gather enough dissatisfied men to make a majority your votes are mere barren protests against the bad nominations. But if you have this system of cumulative voting, you can unite, in such a case as I have mentioned, upon one or two good candidates, and you can get a sufficient number of votes to surely elect them; and you will have two or three good men in office. Therefore it will operate as a restraint upon party organizations, and put more acceptable candidates before the people for their suffrages. [Applause.] Then a Common Council will represent really the people of the City; for it will not be necessary that an absolute majority should be obtained to elect representatives of each particular opinion. If this charter becomes a law there will be no more running to Albany every year for a Tax Levy to be *bought* through the Legislature, debauching everybody with whom it comes in contact. In advocating this charter we do not propose, and no true Republican will ever propose to take from the majority the right to govern, the majority of the people of New-York have a right to govern its affairs; but the minority have rights, they have the right to be represented, they have the right to discuss, they have the right to be heard, they have they right to watch the majority. [Applause.] Some friends of minority or proportional representation, some friends of the charter have found fault with the fact that this feature of the charter is carried to some extent into the Executive Departments of the City.

It is proposed in the Department of Public Works, for instance, to place four men there to assist the head of the Department; there will be five altogether; four of them are to be selected by the Common Council, upon the principle of proportional representation, and one to be appointed by the Mayor. If there had been even one honest man to watch William M. Tweed, and sound the alarm, does any one suppose he would be as rich as he is today? The objection is, that this is not sufficient to prevent frauds. But the question with us is, whether we will have one efficient Tweed, or would we rather have five men perhaps less efficient, but among whom there was an honest man. The charter is so framed that bad or suspected officials can be brought before a Judge and examined, as to their doings, at any time; it is so framed that officers are held to a strict accountability at any time to their superiors; the Mayor is authorized to remove any of the Commissioners whom he may have appointed, and to remove, for cause expressed by him, any of the Commissioners whom the Common Council may have appointed; all subordinates are subject to removal by their superiors. This, I believe, comprises the main features of this charter. If this work, which we have laid before the Legislature, meets your approval, we desire to have you say so here, to-night, in such a manner that it will be shown that the people of this City are in unison with the Committee upon the subject, and heartily approve and support the result of their labors. [Great and long continued applause.] Referring to the alleged unconstitutionality of the Charter, Gov. Salomon said, it was true it had been decided by the Court of Appeals that the Legislature could not lengthen the term of office to which an office-holder had been elected by the people, yet it was not unconstitutional for the Legislature to pass any measure abridging that term of office, and putting the incumbent in a position to be re-elected, if the people desired to re-elect him. This objection came mostly from place-men and professional politicians. But there are gentlemen who conscientiously oppose the principle of proportional representation in this City as being an experiment, they want it tried first in an out-of-the-way village that is perfectly well governed. To such I would answer that this change would not be asked if we had had any system of government that was reasonably satisfactory, but everything has failed. There are others who say that they are willing to try this principle of proportional representation a little. They will give us an infinitesimal portion of a trial of it. Let us have two Boards, they say, one in the proportional representation system, and another Board elected in the old way. If two Boards are elected in this manner the majority will swamp the minority, and it will be no more heard of. There are other gentlemen who, from conscientious motives are opposed to having these Commissions, and insist that the Mayor should appoint the heads of Departments in order to make an effective government. If you give the Mayor the power to appoint all the officers, and let him hold all the patronage in his hands, then you bring us back to the old political caucus, for the Mayor necessarily is the nominee of a political caucus, and that caucus will dictate to him whom he shall appoint for Commissioner of Public Works or other offices under his patronage. The history of the City of New-York, I believe, bears me out that such an assertion cannot be untrue if you place such a power in the hands of the Mayor. [Applause.] Take all those gentlemen who make these manifold objections and place them in a room together, and can they come to determine on a united course of action? They would be swayed by their prejudices, and hence I ask you to unite with us in appealing to the Legislature elected to and pledged to Reform that they shall not give too much and undue weight to their individual views, but, considering that this charter was prepared diligently and earnestly, without regard to political affiliations, to any party or set of men, but merely in the interest of the people, that it has been discussed by the Committee of Seventy; that it has passed through the ordeal of a Committee of the Assembly, and sanctioned by them; that it has passed the ordeal of the Committee of the Whole of the Legislature, and is sanctioned by the majority of their votes; that you will appeal with us to these members to give way upon their own individual convictions upon minor points, and unite with our friends in support of this measure in order that we may reap the benefits of that victory which the people of this City are entitled to by the victory which they achieved at the polls on the 7th of November last. [Great cheering.]

ADDRESS OF HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. Horace Greeley was next introduced to the audience. He said:

The last consideration adduced in favor of this charter by the gentleman who preceded me is, in my opinion, the strongest of all. He stated that this charter was framed in the interest of no party and no faction. I believe that to be the truth, and I feel sure that if the people all believed as I do there would be much less resistance to it. [Applause.] The great object to be encountered now is fear on this hand, or that this charter is made to subserve some personal or party end, to keep in office certain men, and to put out certain men. Now, gentlemen, you know that was the fatal vice, the original sin of the charter under which we now live. That charter had some good points—I acknowledged them at the time—I have never denied them. It made some improvements on the state of things before it, but its fatal vice was that it was devised by a set of men in power to keep themselves in power, and to put out and keep out every other man. [Applause.] That was the fatal error. Certain men had possession of two-thirds of the power. They wanted a tenure of five years' security themselves, and the rest of the offices handed over, besides what they had, and all these the Tweed Charter got them. This is where we have been. The Mayor, appointed for two years, appoints men for five years without the power to remove them. He was a cipher in comparison with the Commissioner of Public Works. Now, the new charter, I do believe, gives the people the whole power to govern themselves, and that is why I am in favor of it. [Applause.] The next chief feature of this charter which I approve of is what is called the minority or proportional representation, and as to the cavil that it is not constitutional, I may answer it by saying that nothing else is constitutional. The Constitution of this State says that all officers of our cities shall be elected by the people of the cities. That is exactly what I want; that is what this charter secures. Put into the hands of a caucus, the many only will rule, and the old evil condition of things will be revived. Now, this charter gives a majority a majority representation and a minority a minority representation, and the whole people a people representation. That is not unconstitutional, but the only constitutional method. I object to the old system because it corrupts the majority. They are bloated with the consciousness of power. Therefore bad men received nominations, trusting to the overwhelming popular vote for success. We have had worse men in office than we ought to have had, because the strong party, the majority, always elected whomsoever they chose to nominate, and bad men will use more exertions on nominations. They will bargain, and buy, and sell as good men will not; therefore your whole system corrupted these majorities. In the next place, this system debased and emasculated the minority. "Oh!" says the lazy, and selfish, and indolent voter, "it is no use to go to the election, we can't elect anybody, the majority can't be beat, and the minority can't beat." Why I have seen all the time I have lived in this City, with three or four exceptins, the large proportion of the people, those who had property, and business, and intelligence deserting the polls under one frivolous pretext or another, namely, we will be beaten or we cannot beat. [Laughter and applause.] Under this system every many will be called to the polls, because, though he cannot elect everybody he desires, he certainly can elect somebody. [Applause.] If the Tweed Senatorial District should elect nine men the political minority could elect two—at all events they could elect one. So then if he cannot elect three Aldermen on the ticket he can elect one. Every interest will be thus represented, and every party heard in the Common Council Then you will have a party there that will make itself heard before the people. I have known a good man in the Common Council, a good, honest, faithful, worthy man, who was worth the seventeen or twenty-one, and this one could not get another member to second his motion, so that he could not even put a vote. [Laughter.] That happened twice. [Laughter.] It was so while Mr. Cushman and Mr. Barnum were there. Each of them had no one to second his motion, and make any opposition to the measures proposed. I am sure that this charter will secure us, whatever party shall be in power, whatever divisions or disaffections there may be, always fifteen out of forty-five, who shall represent the substantial business men and property-holders of the City of New-York, and if they cannot govern the City, we can make the governors give very good reasons for their acts or eject them from office at the next election. [Laughter.]

Now then, fellow-citizens, I hope one thing more to come. We have lately made by accident a very great improvement in the government of what you call the Board of Audit sitting in public and scrutinizing every bill, and the reason given for and against its passage. [Applause.] If we had had that for ten years past our City would be thirty millions of dollars less in debt than it is at the present time. I hope I will never again see the day when ten millions of dollars are taken out of the Treasury in such a short time as they have been heretofore. Do you believe any one would get seventy-five thousand dollars now under the present system without our knowing it? No. One word more, fellow-citizens. I trust our representatives from this Committee to Albany will be deferential, and kindly say to the able and good men there, "We want your help, and we are willing to defer to you in small matters—saving the first features, for we cannot spare them." Saving them I would go to the able men in both Houses and say, "In any detail we will submit to your wishes, but we want one hundred votes in the Assembly and twenty five votes in the Senate; we will have them, and will be satisfied with nothing less." With the voice of the people united on the question, and with a spirit of conciliation, we can succeed. Having got this charter, as I trust, then one word of warning. The City will never govern itself and no charter will govern it. The people must do as they did last Fall. They must expect to come to the elections, to select candidates, and to vote for them. They must have good men in nomination, and take heed that they have none other. I believe in the divine right of bolting. It is a wholesome and conservative right. Bolt when bad men are sought to be thrust upon you. Let those people, those business men in the community—the men who made the prosperity of this City, and who have had thirty millions of dollars stolen from them—let them resolve to pay such attention to their public duties as to their own private interests, and we shall have good, good government; no matter what party is uppermost, we will have a good government, an honest government, a frugal government and a just government for evermore. [Cheers.]

ADDRESS OF GEN. DIX.

Hon. John A. Dix was received with prolonged applause by the immense gathering of people. He addressed the assemblage as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: We are assembled under circumstances the most peculiar. It became known many months ago that the people of this City had been plundered to the amount of twelve or thirteen millions of dollars by the men whom they had chosen to administer their government and to protect them in their lives and property. At the election succeeding these disclosures the people, wronged, outraged, plundered and indignant, rose up in mass, and by an overwhelming vote rebuked the plunderers, and redeemed the cause of popular government from the obloquy heaped upon it by its enemies. The voters have done all they could or can do to vindicate their integrity before the civilized world and to bring to punishment the depredators who have betrayed and dishonored them. The principal malefactors have yielded to the irresistible power of public opinion by abandoning the official trusts, which they have prostituted to the most corrupt uses. In regard to him, whom you invested with the chief executive authority of the City to watch over and protect its interests, it is enough that he is to be tried at an early day, by a jury of the country, and to them I am willing to leave him. I cannot, however, forbear to add that every right-minded citizen has felt humiliated by the fact that, in the midst of all the abominations of which he is charged with being the efficient instrument, he has degraded your Chief Magistracy by paltry jesting, as "Nero fiddled when Rome was burning." The citizens of New-York have borne this dishonor, this injustice, this spoliation, with most exemplary patience. Indeed, such pillage as they have suffered has never been inflicted upon a community, under color of law, since the world began. I do not hesitate to say that there is no other city in Christendom which would not have revenged itself on the wrong-doers by revolution and force, instead of appealing, as we have done, to the ballot-box and the peaceful arbitrament of law. But our patience is nearly exhausted. The plunderers still walk abroad among us with their ill-gotten wealth in their hands, setting public opinion, in this respect, at defiance. While they have been carrying on their depredations, the City has fallen under the control of the most desperate marauders. Neither life nor property has as much security here as they have in the worst-governed cities elsewhere. Peaceable citizens are assaulted, plundered and murdered in open day, and sometimes in the most frequented thoroughfares, and the perpetrators of these acts of violence, in most cases, are permitted to escape. I say, without fear of contradiction, that there is no city in the civilized world where there is so much unpunished crime as there is here today. The social demoralization has grown for the most part out of the unbridled cupidity and the official corruption of our rulers. Very naturally, we are impatient to put an end to these evils, for our own sake, for the cause of good government, and because, if continued, the time may come, and it may not be far distant, when the people, despairing of redress by legal means, may rise up, as every community has a right to do when injustice and oppression become intolerable, and take the remedy into their own hands. From such an extremity as this, involving consequences of the most fearful character, we desire above all things to be secured. We look then, to the *Legislature*, not without impatience, for relief through the adoption of the charter we have prepared for its consideration. I find no fault with that body; on the contrary, I am thankful to the Assembly for the vote ordering the bill to a third reading. Considering its importance, it has been acted on in as short a time, perhaps, as could reasonably have been expected. No one, I think, will deny the justice of this tribute to the Assembly, when we consider the strong and varied opposition which the charter has encountered—from those who hope to revive the system of depredation which has been for the moment arrested—from placemen anxious to retain their offices—from those who are willing to put a great reform in peril by opposing the charter, because it contains some provisions which they do not approve; and, finally, through the wrangling of outside politicians, more intent on their own interests than those of the country, whose personal altercations in the pursuit of patronage and power, by alienating from each other men of the same principles, are exerting a most pernicious influence on all public measures. We now appeal to the Legislature to disregard all these elements of opposition, and to give us the charter as our best remedy for the evils by which we are degraded and oppressed. I was a member of the Committee on Legislation by which it was framed. I do not say it is perfect. I will not say I would not, if I could, change some of its details. But this I can sincerely say, that it was framed with a deliberation, a candid interchange of views and opinions, and a disinterested regard to the interests of the City which could not possibly be surpassed. I say further, that it has undergone a more careful scrutiny, in all its details, than any other charter—I care not by whom constructed—is likely to receive. It is difficult for any body of men, however enlightened or experienced, to frame a system of government for a State or a city which shall, at the outset, be perfect. We are legislating for a million of people. The Constitution of the United States, under which we live, was framed for three millions, and it was the result of the continued labor, from May to September, of as able and conscientious men as ever sat in conclave; and yet, at the first session of the First Congress, ten amendments of a character as important as ever have been made to that instrument, were submitted to the States and were ratified by them during the two succeeding years. The Legislature of this State meets every year. If any provision of the charter should be found in practice to work unfavorably, it can be promptly amended or repealed. But a refusal to accept it because it is not by every one deemed absolutely free from objection, is to ask for it a concurrence of opinion which, I venture to say, no such instrument has ever commanded. There is one consideration which ought not, perhaps, to be overlooked. Some prejudice may exist against the charter, because some of our rich men who have been active in political movements heretofore have taken no part in this measure of reform. But, fellow-citizens, we know that property is proverbially timid and fears to make enemies. I think neutrals in this great contest between corrupt depredators and honest reformers greatly mistake their true interest. It is a capital error for men of large means or influence to leave to those who are less able to bear the burden the task of restoring to the City an honest and economical Government. For they may rest assured that, if this system of plunder is not now effectually overthrown, the time will soon come when they will have nothing in prospect but the forlorn hope of the companions of Ulysses—that they may be the last to be devoured. This charter, then, may justly be said to represent the men of moderate means, the larger class, by whose labor of hand or brain the prosperity of this City has been wrought out. It is this class which appeals most emphatically and earnestly for aid and relief to its own Representatives in the Legislature, and to the representatives of kindred interests in other parts of the State. Great fortunes can bear, without inconvenience, a good deal of plunder. But on those whose means are only sufficient for the comfortable support of their families, depredations like those to which we have been subjected fall through the enhancement of prices with oppressive weight. We call on the members of the Legislature, therefore, to give back to us the blessings of good government, more especially for the sake of those to whom they are indispensable. The prosperity and honor of the State, of which this City is a part, the cause of good order and public morals, every principle of justice, every consideration which can attach us to our free institutions, demand that they should give us what we ask at their hands—a Municipal Government of our own choice, which we sincerely believe will enable us to put an end to existing evils.

ADDRESS OF MR. CHOATE.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate was the next speaker. He said:

Fellow-Citizens: This makes three times since this great revolution broke out that you have assembled in mass-meeting to look with your own eyes once more into your own affairs, and take such measures for the welfare of the City as the public safety requires. First, on the 4th of September, waking from the slumbers and the lethargy in which you had lain for years, startled by the fearful depredations which your trusted servants had made upon you, finding that they had broken into the treasury, and stolen the life of the City, you gathered here alarmed, and placed your affairs in the hands and under the guidance of this Committee to take such action as the emergency required. And, again, on the 2d of November, on the eve of the general election, you assembled to hear the report of the proceedings to ratify the nominations they had to present, and to arouse and inflame the public for that great struggle. From that fearful contest you came out victorious along the whole line. [Applause.] The morning found you masters of the field and hardly a vestige of the enemy in sight. [Laughter and applause.] Your Committee, exulting with you in the apparent victory have framed this charter believing it to be the best, all things considered, for the general welfare of the whole people of the City. They have presented it to the Legislature at Albany, representing, as was supposed, in both Houses a three-fourths majority of the friends and advocates of reform, and yet there, this, your favorite and chosen charter, hangs fire in the Legislature, and that is the matter which has called you together to-night. [Applause.] And it is for you here and now to express your views upon that instrument in a manner that shall be understood through the length and breadth of the whole State. [Applause.] It would seem at first blush, fellow-citizens, as if, so far as the Legislature were concerned, we had been guilty of the folly of counting some of those chickens before they were fairly hatched. [Laughter.] I suppose it was the fault of our own presumption in presuming that they would make wise judges of the necessities and the situation in their places; but so it is, from whatever cause it be, that there they have been, all the tenants of the great State poultry-yard at Albany, sitting and sitting with fearful tenacity, now for fifty days together, on all the eggs that we have set up for them to lay upon. [Laughter.] And yet there has not been the chipping of the first shell to indicate that the first one of all the birds has been hatched—[laughter]—that the first one of our favorite political chickens was ready to come out. [Renewed laughter.] And now they have rested for a brief period from their labors and gone home to their constituents, and it behooves you to-night to let their constituents hear from you in tones of thunder that shall not be mistaken, so that they and their servants in the Legislature shall understand, when they assemble next week, that this is your charter, and that the people of this City demand its passage without substantial change and without unnecessary delay, as the only means of rescuing us from the outrages and villainies under which we have so long suffered. [Applause.] It is your business to let the people of this State and their representatives at Albany understand that the work of reform we began so proudly last Summer is yet but hardly commenced, and that we cannot go a step further without their aid at Albany. Why of all that we promised ourselves nothing has been accomplished! The famous, or rather the infamous, four have been scattered and ground in pieces. [Applause.] Tweed and Sweeny were pleasant and lovely in their lives, and in their death they were not divided. [Laughter.] Connolly, after rusticating for a prolonged period in the retirement of Ludlow-street, [laughter] has now betaken himself to more rural regions in search of green fields and pastures new, [laughter;] but Hall still flaunts his indecent presence in the eyes of honest men, [tremendous applause] and continues to degrade that exalted office from which this Legislature ought not to have remained in session twenty-four hours without removing him. [Applause.] True, you have got one honest man in the treasury, [three cheers were given for Controller Green amid great applause;] another of the same kidney in the Board of Public Works, and two more honest men in the administration of the Central Park, and by cutting off the supplies you have stopped the reckless waste of the public money; but when you have said that you have said all. With those exceptions every Department of the public service is in the same foul and filthy condition it was before the election. I say every Department, with the few exceptions I have enumerated, still remains in that same condition that Hercules found the stables of Augeas. [Applause and laughter.] You remember how it was. They had been for twenty years the abiding place of all kind of unclean beasts and cattle of every kind, [laughter,] and it was only by the breaking down the wall and uniting and turning in the combined torrents of two great rivers that he was able to clean them out. Well, now, so long as they keep us under this charter you might unite the torrents of the North and East Rivers, and turn them through the City Hall without one result of cleaning it. Nothing can do that but wiping out the existing charter and closing every avenue through which corruption reeks and has so long reeked. [Applause.] That is what we are up to and mean to do by this new charter, and it is the only thing that can do it. I do not propose to weary you with the details. It has been prepared by men that had no personal ends to gain, no party purposes to serve, nothing in their hands or hearts but the people's good and the welfare of their fellow-citizens. [Applause.] And that, upon the whole, it represents the wishes and thoughts of the intelligent and honest voters of this City. [Applause.] Now, there is one feature which has not yet been adverted to, and that is that the stakes and fortunes of the City Government now hinge on the Spring election. The election will be held every Spring, thereby cutting it off irrevocably from State and Federal politics, which has so long been its bane, and made it the sport and football of the managers of two political parties. [Applause.] The only people who have dared to speak in defense of our late rulers have extenuated their crimes by stating, what I believe to be the fact, that a great portion of the plunder was used, not for their own purposes, but for promoting the success of the party, which they disgraced by belonging to it. And even now, while the fate of our charter is pending in the balance, it is more than whispered that votes for and against it depend upon the rival schemes of the two great factions of the party dominant in this State, and whether it succeed or fail, depends on the rivalries and struggles of two great men who occupy the station of Senator from this State, and who seem to attend to the division of the spoil. Then to this admirable principle of the representation of the minority, which has been so well spoken of by Mr. Greeley and Gov. Salomon. I want to call your attention to one effect which has not been referred to—how it would save us from corruption and degradation which crept in under the old system, where everything was controlled by an overwhelming majority, an overbearing majority as it was. You well know that the only way Republicans could get in was by a corrupt and infamous bargain with the representatives of the dominant power, [applause,] and to prove that I only need to call before you that loathsome and guilty procession of Republicans who have deigned to dip their arms into the Municipal flesh pots. [Applause.] Now by this minority representation you are going to open a legitimate way for the minority to come into a lawful place, which we hope, at least, will put an end to the power of a corrupt and debasing majority. But I wont delay any longer on the features of the charter. I do wish, however, before taking my seat to call your attention to the opposition which this charter is receiving at Albany. I don't expect that there will be any serious trouble from that, for when they understand that the intelligent, harmonious desire of this City is that the charter should be accepted, it will be accepted. [Applause.] But there is local, and therein lie, I think, the great merits and virtues of the charter. In the first place, I understand, the Mayor opposes it. He does it from the fearful times he is making in the Court of Sessions and elsewhere to maintain his official dignity. He opposes it on the same principle that the convicted felon is opposed to the theory and execution of the laws, for

"No rogue ere felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

I understand that the gentlemen in the Tax Commissioners' office oppose it. [Laughter.] Why, there are four principal ones back of them, and they can each give ten thousand reasons why this should not pass, [laughter,] and one, I believe, has got a special list of seventy-five thousand bright and shining reasons why it should not pass. [Great laughter and applause.] But then he has been indicted for these reasons, and will have to maintain them before a jury of his country, and—I wont trouble them any more to-night. Then I understand that the Police Commissioners are opposed to this charter. Well, considering that that is the last stronghold of the Ring, I think we could not afford to have the support of those gentlemen. [Applause.] Last, and not least, the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen are opposed to it. Now, gentlemen, considering the zeal with which we worked to elect some of those Aldermen, it seems most ungrateful that they should oppose our charter. [Laughter.] It seems to me strange that they should refuse gracefully to perform the only function which we desire them to exercise, namely, to expire. [Laughter.] These Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen stand in the way? Why, gentlemen, they had fair notice that they were to be put in there as the ten-pins of the Corporation, to be bowled out the first time we sent our bowls rolling down the alley to make a perfect ten-strike. These politicians, of various stripes and parties and colors, oppose us, and there it is, a plain question for the Legislature—the public, on the one side, clamoring for this charter, demanding it as the only means of rescuing them from the slough of despond, and, on the other side, politicians, for purposes of their own, opposing it, and that is about all the question really, when you get beyond the immaterial amendments, for we don't object to their getting immaterial amendments; for if they will swallow our camel they can strain as many knats as they please. [Laughter.] And that is about all that will be left for them to consider, whether they shall be rescued and redeemed, or bound hand and foot to the office-holders and politicians.

ADDRESS OF MR. DODGE.

Hon. William E. Dodge was introduced next.

Fellow-Citizens: Absence from the country for the past eight months has prevented me from participating with you in the war you have been waging against those who had joined hand-in-hand to rob our City, but though absent, I have deeply sympathized with you and watched with interest all that has been done. I can assure you that not only our own citizens but all true Americans abroad, and thousands of others all over Europe, have been looking for the result of this struggle with the corruption of our City with intense solicitude, for they saw that it involved the very existence of our system of popular government. They felt confident, when they heard of your gathering in this hall, and rejoiced in the victory which they felt you had gained in the November election. Often was I asked, "Can it be possible that what we read is true? Can men, under your form of Government, combine to rob your City of such vast sums—the citizens being aware of it, and yet having no power to prevent it, or to punish the men who have used their official position to plunder the public Treasury, and with the stolen money perpetuate their hold of power?" "I can assure you, fellow-citizens, that it was very mortifying to be asked such questions, and it was not until after your November election that we could give a satisfactory reply. We felt then that the citizens of the entire State had aroused, and were determined to deliver us from the powers of the Ring, and, forgetting for the time party differences to unite in the enacting of such laws as would secure us for the future. The appointment of the Committee of Seventy of our prominent citizens to examine into the extent of the frauds to take measures for the arrest and punishment of the men who had brought our City to the verge of financial ruin, and also to report a plan for conducting our Municipal Government was hailed with satisfaction, and their long continued and responsible duties have, I am confident, been performed in such a manner as to secure the general approbation of the people. All felt that the charter which was prepared by those men, who by means of it were able to commit such wholesale robbery, was not a safe one under which to work out the necessary reforms. The Committee of Seventy undertook the work of preparing a charter that would correct, as far as possible, the defects of the present system, and give security for the future. This work they assigned to a subcommittee of fifteen, equally composed of members of the two political parties, representing the professional and practical ability of the whole Committee. I am informed that they spent six weeks in preparing the present charter, holding over thirty prolonged sessions. They called to their aid experts and practical men, experienced in every department of the City Government. Members elect to the Legislature from the City, and leading men of

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FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

The British Government in Need of all Its Prestige.

Gladstone Replies to Disraeli's Question as to the English Case.

Censure Voted Down in the House of Commons by 27 Majority.

Excitement in France Over the Alleged Conspiracy.

The Ecumenical Council to be Convoked in Malta or the Tyrol.

Austrian Efforts to Attach the People to the Crown.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The London Times on Anglo-American Relations—Mr. Gladstone Gives Information on the American Case—Immigration to the United States.

London, Feb. 20.—The *Times* today, in an article on the Alabama claims controversy, says: "Our relations with the United States are such that nothing should be done to lessen the authority of the Government." The *Times* hopes, though faintly, that the American Cabinet will yield to public opinion. In the House of Commons, to-night, Premier Gladstone replied to the inquiry as to the time when the American case on the Alabama claims was received. He admitted that a few copies reached England in December, but nearly all were sent to the Foreign Office, the Diplomatic Corps and the arbitrators themselves. It was only in the vicinity of the 1st of February that the Cabinet was supplied with the document. When he first saw the case he thought it was an able argument in regard to the *Alabama* claims; but he was surprised to find other important questions were introduced in it.

The House subsequently engaged in debate on the subject of emigration, in the course of which Mr. Aytoun, member for Kirkaldy, expressed the hope that some action would be taken to divert the stream of emigration from America and Australia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An Ex-Surgeon of the United States Army Accused of Murder—Strike of Brewery Men—Lord Mayo's Probable Successor.

London, Feb. 20.—The announcement, on Sunday, of the killing of an American named Minor by a working man, proves to have been a mistake. It appears Minor himself was the murderer. He was formerly a surgeon in the United States Army, and his home is in New-Haven, Conn. He has been examined on the charges preferred against him, and remanded to prison to await trial. It is believed the prisoner is insane. Mr. J. Nunn, the United States Vice-Consul-General at London, will attend the trial of the prisoner, and see that his interests are properly protected. The workmen in the employ of Messrs. Bass & Co. and Allsopp & Sons, the well-known brewers, have struck work. It is reported that Viscount Monck, who was Governor-General of Canada from 1861 to 1868, will be appointed Viceroy of India, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Earl of Mayo.

The Motion of Censure Defeated.

London, Feb. 20.—A protracted discussion ensued in the House of Commons last night upon the resolution of Mr. Richard Cross, to censure the Ministry for the appointment of Sir Robert Collier to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The House finally, by a vote of 268 against 241, rejected the resolution.

In the division thirteen Liberal members voted against the Government.

The Prince of Wales Going to Yarmouth to Recuperate—Strike in Ship-Yards.

London, Feb. 20.—The *Court Circular* announces that the Prince of Wales intends to go to Yarmouth to recuperate. It also gives some particulars as to the order of the Royal procession on the 27th inst. Nine State carriages will convey the Queen and the Royal family to St. Paul's. The programme of the route to and from the cathedral, as previously reported, will be strictly adhered to.

The journeymen in the ship-yards of Jarrow-on-the-Tyne, to the number of 3,000, have struck work. The son of Matthew Arnold is dead.

FRANCE.

The Excitement Over the Bonapartist Conspiracy.

Paris, Feb. 20.—There is much excitement here over the discovery of the last Bonapartist conspiracy. That there is some truth in the report of its existence is proved by the extraordinary precautions taken by the Government here as well as in the northern departments. In this city and at Versailles the police force on duty has been doubled, and the troops have received orders to remain at their barracks ready for action.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Ecumenical Council to be Convoked—Health of the Emperor of Germany—New Electoral Law for Austria.

Rome, Feb. 20.—It is reported that on Sunday last the Pope signed a decree convoking the Ecumenical Council, the place of meeting to be either in the Island of Malta or in the Tyrol, as shall be hereafter determined, and that when the Council meets the Pope will leave Rome.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—The Emperor is much better today. He rallied sufficiently to transact business this morning.

Vienna, Feb. 20.—The Reichsrath, by a two-thirds' majority, has passed a compulsory Electoral bill, which makes important changes in the political system of the provinces, and is intended to bind them closer to the Crown.

HAYTI.

Continued Disaffection with President Saget—Discovery of a Coal-Bed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Port-au-Prince, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872.

The continuance of the ill-feeling engendered by the recent exercise of unconstitutional power by President Saget is becoming of graver importance every day. A sharp *contretemps* occurred between Saget and M. Thoby, of the Legislature, recently, which shows unmistakably that if matters culminate in another revolution, the question of the modification of the Constitution will be the rallying cry.

A short time ago a serious flood occurred at the small town of Anse-a-Veau. The water washed up the river from the mouth, and overflowed the town and adjacent country. In a few days it receded, having done a great deal of damage. As the water flowed back it washed away considerable surface soil, disclosing a fine bed of coal in the immediate vicinity of the town. The extent of the bed has not yet been fully ascertained, but some of it has been tested and proves to be fully equal in brightness and quality to the best Liverpool coal. As yet no steps have been taken to utilize the discovery.

THE GAS QUESTION.

The Great Monopolies which Supply New-York with Light—Immense Profits to Stockholders—Nuisances of Gas Manufacture—Old Methods Still Pursued—Improvements Imperatively Demanded—How they May be Secured.

Every one of ordinary intelligence is aware that illuminating gas is obtained by the distillation of coal. The process is extremely simple. The coal is placed in a closely-stopped iron oven, a furnace below is ignited, and as the coal is wasted the fumes and vapors pass through pipes, and, after undergoing more or less of purification, the gas is collected in a gas-holder, and thence served out to the public. The crude gas given off in the roasting is vitiated with matters that render it unfit for use. The very excess of illuminating product is an injury, for the gas then burns yellow and with so much smoke and soot as to be a nuisance. Other admixtures in excess cause it to burn blue and faint. Too much air or not enough air also affects combustion. Science must not only regulate the roasting process, but it must eliminate all the objectionable objects, leaving only those that are valuable.

HOW NEW YORK IS LIGHTED.

This City is lighted by four companies, the New-York, the Manhattan, the Metropolitan and the Harlem. By them the land is divided up in partition forever, or as long as gas shall be a paying investment. There is nothing to compel the companies, with all their rights, privileges and immunities to carry on the business at their own cost. The original stock of these companies is—New-York and Manhattan, $4,000,000 each; Metropolitan, $2,500,000; Harlem, $1,250,000. The old New-York has its office in Hester-street; it was established in 1823; its district comprises all down town below Grand-street. The Manhattan works are at Eighteenth-street and North River; also at Fourteenth-street and East River—the district being all between Grand and Thirty-fourth streets. The Metropolitan throws light on subjects between Thirty-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, while the people in the region beyond Seventy-ninth-street are slaves to the lamps of the Harlem Company. An able lecturer said recently that gas manufacture required large capital and permanent works, and that there was not much inducement for capital to go into it speculatively. He might have added that with legislative grants of territory defying competition, it is scarcely a speculation, but rather a safe investment. It is difficult to get a reliable return of the companies' profits.

It is currently believed that no actual increase has taken place in the original stock, although nominal values may have been changed. It has been asserted publicly, without denial, that the old stock has carried a dividend of 170 per cent.; $10,000 stock, with a yield per annum of $17,000, cannot certainly be termed speculative. It is not wonderful that the stockholders should not care about looking after new-fangled notions and innovations.

NUISANCES OF THE MANUFACTURE.

Now and then the easy-going capitalists are poked up from their slumbers by public discontent, which breaks out from chronic grumbling into active remonstrance, and then something has to be done to allay the irritation. Of such was an inquiry two years back into the gas lime nuisance. The public were aggravated out of all forbearance by the horrible stench of the lime used to purify the gas. The officers of the companies knew the lime well; they had used and seen and passed it for years—they thought at first that there was no smell; next, that there was no unpleasant smell; then if there was an unpleasant smell it was a wholesome, a healthy smell; it cured whooping cough and kept away fevers; lastly, that smell or no smell, it was unavoidable; they did the best they could, and what couldn't be cured must be endured. The Board of Health stepped in and said the thing was an abomination. Then followed an investigation. Two companies found that the thing was remediable. The Metropolitan did not, could not, would not see anything amiss, and the Board of Health did not dare to stop the nuisance, because in so doing they would throw half the City into darkness. The controversy went on for a whole year, and at last the Metropolitan gave in. Improvements were made in the process and the nuisance was somewhat abated. Even now, however, the odors within a few blocks of the gas-works are not aromatic. There can be no competition, there is no supervision or government control, and so the thing goes on.

IMPROVEMENT DEMANDED.

The reiterated complaints of the public, through the columns of the TIMES, are evidence of general conviction that the gas might be brighter, better and cheaper than it now is, and that nothing stands in the way but the arbitrary indifference of monopolists, who fold their arms in serene complacency over light cares and heavy profits. Individuals can do little; the interests arrayed against them are too powerful. But in various parts of the City gas improvement associations are formed, new companies are suggested, and despite the assertion that science has reached its utmost limits, and that the gas companies need no help nor interference, new schemes for bettering and cheapening the supply are propounded, with possibilities of important results at some not very distant day.

OLD METHODS STILL PURSUED.

There has been no material change in the method of gas manufacture during the last fifty years. This is strikingly at variance with the progress in every other branch of intellectual activity. The very photometer in use seems empirical—but no better has yet been devised. It serves the purpose. A spermaceti candle of uniform size is taken as the standard light. This is placed in a darkened room, where it can burn steadily. A comparison between the light given by a gas jet and that thrown by the candle upon a semi-transparent disk is then made, and from this the gas flame is said to be equal to eight, ten or twenty candles. The New-York companies claim to give a light equal to sixteen candles from each ordinary three-foot burner, whereas it is said that London only gives a twelve-candle light. The London comparison is immaterial except as a moral argument for patience and contentment. However many candles may be the equivalent of a burner, it is very certain not only that the light is unequal, but that it is habitually below, and very much below, the standard. It is within the experience of every consumer that the gas does not burn with a uniform strength or brilliancy. The difference may be attributed either to insufficient quantity, to imperfect quality, or to irregular or insufficient pressure in the distribution.

Under the roasting process the coal gives off steam, coal tar, ammoniacal liquor, sulphurous acid, and other constituents. The article wanted is carburetted hydrogen. In order to obtain this free from the other compounds, the vapors and gases pass into a condenser, thence into other vessels, with mechanical contrivances for their infiltration, through matters which will combine with the objectionable products, until, at last, the illuminating gas passes into the gas-holder, there to be retained for distribution. Upon the degree of purification depends the illuminating power of the gas—and not only the illuminating power but also its expansive power. The gas, though lighter than atmospheric air, will not travel a long distance without the application of artificial pressure. This is effected by weight in the gas-holder itself. But if the gas be impure, and contain fluids which separate themselves and obstruct the pipes, of course the gas will travel less readily. Thus the purity of the fluid has a double value.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

As to the possibility of improvement, the experience of other cities must be brought into consideration, in order to get at some information valuable to the public. Enterprise cannot be expected from the gas companies. They have the field all to themselves, and are impervious to assault, either from the individual consumer, or from a rival manufacturer. The City of London is served with gas by eighteen works. Of these, one contrives to give a light of one-thousand candle power from 1,500 cubic feet of gas, while others only give the same light power by three to four thousand cubic feet—the rates per foot to consumer being nearly equal. But there are processes by which the results obtained may be indefinitely increased. The hydro-carbon process is said to give an addition of from twelve to a hundred per cent., according to the material used. Another process, consisting of a new arrangement of the retorts, so as to redistil the vapors now wasted, and which cause so much annoyance, gives a gain in the illuminative power of nearly one hundred per cent. It is necessarily assumed that any improvement is compatible with health and public safety, but in any sense it shows that the crude, simple process in use by the first manufacturers of gas is worthy of investigation, and is susceptible of improvement were it only to the interest of the monopolists to encourage inventors.

THE MYSTERIOUS METER.

The metre is a constant source of difference between the consumer and the companies. If the meter has just the right quantity of water, or if in the dry meter it revolves perfectly and does not get clogged, all will go well. The meter is intended to tell only the quantity of gas that passes through it and registers itself, but there are some "kinks" even in meters which the companies themselves cannot or will not unravel. Simply: "It works well enough for us. If you complain it's all the same; we make no allowance. If you don't pay we cut off the gas—and sometimes we cut it off not only to you, but to your successor; a black mark is set against the number." The Company professes to bring the gas to the door, and to deliver it into the meter. But if in the winter time the service-pipe gets frozen, it is not always the Company's business to open it. If the meter be notoriously defective, it will be removed and another substituted. But if the gas burns badly, or if there be but very few burners in use, and yet the collector makes the same estimate, or the meter shows the same quantity passed, the wrong is without remedy. And yet the cause is more frequently than not in the impure condition of the gas itself, which has carried up water or condensible vapor, as before mentioned, which have clogged the pipes. The cost of repairs falls all the same on the consumer.

THE JURY TRYING THE JURY.

The Legality of the Stokes Indictment—Recorder Hackett Thinks the Jury was Properly Selected—Testimony of Other Witnesses.

The trial of the legality of the indictment brought by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions against EDWARD S. STOKES, for the murder of JAMES FISK, Jr., was resumed yesterday before Judge CARDOZO in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. District-Attorney GARVIN appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. GRAHAM, MCKEON, GERRY and the Messrs. BARTLETT for the prisoner.

TESTIMONY OF RECORDER HACKETT.

JOHN K. HACKETT, sworn, said: I am Recorder of this City since 1866; in 1871 I signed the list of jurors; I cannot say how many people I put on at their own request; I have no recollection of either the Messrs. KNAPP, who are on the list, being Commissioners of Street-openings; I have seen Mr. PHILBIN, whose name appears on the list, frequently in the Court of which I preside; I think he was a Grand Juror within the last year, and was foreman; I have no recollection of seeing him on more than one Grand Jury; I think all the names on this list are good men for the position; I know Messrs. HENRY SMITH, MANIERRE, SHERIDAN SHOOK and others on the Grand Jury; I know of no arrangement by which certain men were admitted on the Grand Jury with the view of being excused altogether by the foreman; I know of no arrangement by which the jurors were selected from the different Wards of the City on the suggestion of controlling politicians, nor do I know how many of them were Federal or Municipal office-holders; I am familiar with the law of 1853, and I thought we had the power to delegate to any member of the Board the right of the selection of a jury; out of 146 names I recognize thirty-seven as those I know, and I have no doubt they are persons of good character; the others I know by reputation, though I have no personal acquaintance with them; I cannot state what proportion of the entire list shown me last September my mind actually dwelt upon; my idea of the law is that it was not necessary to make a new deal, but to continue or revise the old list if I deemed them good and worthy persons for the duty; I recollect the list presented by Judge BEDFORD and Mayor HALL at the meeting of September last; that list was adopted.

MR. CHILDS RECALLED.

Mr. CHILDS, Deputy Commissioner of Jurors, was recalled, and, in reply to Mr. MCKEON, said: These books now in Court are the official records of the names of Petit Jurors, and were the books in use in September, 1871; I find the names of Edward Barker, Robert Bagg, (exempt,) Mathew Byrne, Stephen Cornell, William S. Copeland, Edward A. Moore, &c., &c., are not on the Petit Jury list; these are the names of persons on the Grand Jury who indicted Mr. STOKES, and who were supposed to be selected from the register of Petit Jurors; some of the names, I understand, are the names of persons holding positions under the City Government; I have not examined the directory to see if these names are contained in it. [Mr. GARVIN offered to show that these names were in the directory, but it was objected to and excluded.]

TESTIMONY OF ABRAHAM F. PRUIN.

ABRAHAM F. PRUIN testified: I was a member of the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for December, 1871; the minutes of that Grand Jury were kept by Mr. VAN VOLKENBURGH and Mr. BARKER; I cannot give you the names of the witnesses as they appeared on the 12th of January; to the best of my knowledge they were all there; I have no means of ascertaining how long the consideration of the matter lasted; I could not state the longest time spent in the examination of any one witness; I don't think in any one instance the examination lasted for as much as half an hour; the time spent was as material as the importance of the testimony required; each witness was examined separately; the examination was conducted by the jurors, assisted by the District-Attorney; I don't remember there was any legal opinion given as to the grade of crime—but there might have been; I saw Mr. MORGAN and Mr. FULLERTON, the lawyers, before the complaint, but not since; the bill was prepared before we commenced the examination of witnesses; while a member of the Grand Jury I heard outside a report that Col. FISK was armed; this was on the 7th of January, and I think I heard of it afterward; there was an inquiry into that matter, but I cannot remember of what witness it was made; there was an inquiry as to whether this wound was necessarily fatal.

Judge CARDOZO excluded all questions on this point as irrelevant to the present issue.

WITNESS—All the medical testimony was given orally; Drs. TRIPPLER and MARSH were the physicians who testified; I think both gave evidence as to whether the wound was necessarily fatal, and they were very critically examined upon that point; there was an inquiry into the condition of Mr. FISK's clothing in the testimony of two witnesses, but I cannot recall their names; I think there was no question as to the amount of money found in Mr. FISK's possession.

Q.—At any time did JAMES FISK, Jr., appear before you in reference to this charge? Objected to.

Mr. GERRY offered to prove that the personal presence of FISK before the Grand Jury on the conspiracy and black-mailing case prejudiced their minds in the consideration of the question of homicide. This, he contended, was vitally important as bearing upon the undue haste with which the Grand Jury indicted Mr. STOKES. Mr. MCKEON was ready to go to trial on that indictment within forty-eight hours, but his offer, made in this respect, was disregarded.

Mr. GRAHAM said he understood that the District-Attorney himself was opposed to the finding of the indictment against Mr. STOKES, for conspiracy, as altogether untenable.

At this point of the argument the Court adjourned.

An Open Defiance.

From the Standard, Feb. 20.

We have ample evidence that the Greenwich tiger is making preparations to return to his accustomed jungle. Not all the dreadful events of the past half year nor the very severe demoralization of his adherents; the serious deprivations they have suffered in the provisionary way; the dismal prospect of pauper relief opening continually before them; not all these harassing conditions of life have served to weaken the faith of the Americus disciple in his emblematic beast. With the coming on of Spring, he believes, the much-abused animal will recover his pristine condition, frisk as playfully as ever about the inviting retreats of Indian Harbor with as graceful and agile a movement, as sleek a coat and as liberally provided provender as ever.

Such, we are certain, must be the conclusions at which all those modest gentlemen arrived who reorganized the "old thing" at Masonic Hall some evenings since. We have the same familiar names, the identical roster of members, perhaps not as complete as it might be, but this is owing to Mr. GREEN; the same sprinkling of Democrats and Republicans, with a new infusion of Reformers, all of whom we were wont to know in the same positions before Tammany and Americus became what most of us mistakenly imagined—as things gone into the irretrievable past.

Not so; these signs of the times are portentous of approaching evil, and presage, if we mistake not, a return to power of the same elements which misgoverned us so long. And why not? What's to prevent? All the old influence of the party yet remains with it. The machinery has not been destroyed, the chiefs are undaunted, the tribes as loyal as ever, and though many of the latter have been shouting the loudest with those who have Reform on their banners, it was only a subterfuge—we recognize the howl—and under the sheep's covering they were all the time doing valiant work for the old association, and stood ready, any moment the opportunity offered, to return where they properly belonged, among the original pack again.

And what have we accomplished? Our Reform Committees, our honest legislators, our gifted counsel, armed with all the necessary evidence—what have they all done to satisfy us for the abuses we have endured and punish the perpetrators? It would be difficult to tell. Justice, with her bandage removed and without her scales, has summoned them to her presence. The pleadings of an outraged people have been listened to, and the great criminals dismissed evidently never to be recalled, after a mockery and a caricature of equity not found in the annals of jurisprudence of any age or country.

We all remember with what a jeer of reprobation the assertion that it would all "blow over" was met in the early days of the excitement. He who made this prophecy augured from assured premises, and knew whereof he spoke. That the prediction will be verified every day gives new hope to those most interested; and this latest event, the coming together of that body of men who, socially and politically, had but one object in view—the bettering of their own fortunes at the expense of the people—is not the least indicative sign of the early and complete cessation of all attempts to vindicate the honor of a great city, and restore its reputation, destroyed for the time by the unfaithful officials who were intrusted with its government. The outlook is bad everywhere. Here the farce of imprisonment has had its day; the arrest and release on bail bonds so apparently empty a spectacle that the public interest has palled at its repetition; the chief Executive indicted, and, perhaps, to have a trial which will be as unproductive of benefit as all the rest of the affairs have been. At Albany, discontent and jealousies existing since the Legislature went into session; politics intrigues without number, and all the bad elements of former years as clearly discernible as though some of them did not attempt to hide their real character under the cloak of reform.

And what says the patient and indulgent public? They look on at this drama of corruption, one act succeeding another in perfect regularity, with occasional tableaux designed by the legal carpenter and the judicial artist to please them—these to be followed by others in which the whole plot assumes a different aspect; yet, all the time as deep, as mysterious and as incomprehensible, save to the accomplished mechanicians who manage it, as any phantom of POE or intricate idea of WILKIE COLLINS. And while the drama goes on all the little side scenes, the brief by-plays, like this revivifying of the thought-to-be defunct Americus, have their well-appointed situations. As we see it, and as all who carefully observe must also see, the impertinent criminals who have almost impoverished a municipality and entailed on a whole community a succession of public disasters, present and remote, which we so acutely feel, and which those of this generation will not see fully remedied; holding the bench in the hollow of their hands and controlling every avenue to justice, flaunt themselves in the public gaze, before those whom they have outraged, in open defiance, challenge them to move toward a conviction, and laugh to see how apathetic the citizens of a commonwealth have grown who let it be robbed in full measure, and then almost applaud the robbers. In other times, and under other men, the public cry would be now not for justice but satisfaction, and a common impulse carry the community to execute its verdict with energy and haste, in a way which only an improved code designed to meet the exigencies of the time could satisfactorily legalize. And this summary proceeding would not be thought amiss by a majority of us all.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The "Bureau of Permits."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that there is a chance of City abuses being thoroughly cleansed and renovated, let us take a "peep" into what is called the "Bureau of Permits," which holds out in the basement of the City Hall, directly under the Mayor's office, as the prominent sign indicates. Of all the City humbugs and swindles on a small scale, this is about the very worst. While we are trying to clear our highways and sidewalks, this institution seeks to incumber them for the benefit of a few lazy officials, and while the City gets *one dollar* for each of these permits, the *modus operandi* of these worthy inspectors is to levy *five* or *ten dollars*, or more, if they can get it, either in cash or merchandise. Thus those who cannot afford to pay an "Officer of Permits," or who will not consent to be black-mailed, are not permitted to enjoy this "privilege," while their more unscrupulous or richer neighbors enjoy it. As I do not keep a shop, I generally find the sidewalks narrow enough for pedestrian purposes. But if this thing has to exist, would it not, in common justice, be better to pay these worthy officials who represent the "Bureau of Permits" $1,500 a year, instead of $1,200, and thus prevent their swindling the public; or, better still, allow all tradesmen to make use of the sidewalks to display their wares, even to the discomfort of pedestrians, and put a stop to this swindle, which bears very hard upon the poorer portion of the trades people, many of whom imagine this "black-mail," in the shape of money, &c., is authorized and goes into the City Treasury. The true action, in my opinion, is to abolish altogether this "Bureau of Permits," and to place the matter under the direction of the "Police authorities," establishing some uniform rule and price for all those who may desire such permits, if it is absolutely necessary that we should have our sidewalks thus incumbered. Please agitate this subject, for though apparently it may be a "small swindle," still it is a "nuisance" which ought to be abated.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1872.

The National Reform Party and Platform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have recently received a circular under the frank of Hon. M. Bulgruddery Blair, M. C., (whose third cousin married a distant connection of my present wife's late lamented husband,) commending to my earnest and active support the candidates and platform of the new National Reform Party. No doubt the copy was sent to me in the very natural belief that my intimate relationship to Hon. Bulgruddery aforesaid would necessarily control my political influence and action. But for one I am unwilling to trust the Government of the Union to the hands of those, who, for the past twelve years, have been its bitterest enemies. Nevertheless I am content to submit the question without argument to your readers.

PRO PATRIA.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872.

THE CANDIDATES:

For President—JEFFERSON BRICK DAVIS, of South Carolina.

For Vice-President—H. GOLIGHTLY GREELEY, of New-York.

THE PLATFORM:

First—That, discarding all previous political ties, names and associations, we hereby proclaim ourselves as the National Democratic Liberal Republican Union Reform Party of these United States.

Second—That as the corner-stone of this new political structure, we declare ourselves irrevocably in favor of the one-term principle in all Federal offices—President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives, foreign Ministers, Consuls, Collectors and Postmasters, and all others holding office under the General Government, and that the shortest terms be adopted in all cases, the better to give every man a chance.

Third—That we are utterly opposed to repudiation, so-called, but inasmuch as we are constantly assured by the Republicans that future ages will benefit by the late civil war, so, too, future ages should bear some of the burdens; and that, therefore, we strongly protest against any further redemption of the principal of our public debt during the present century, and only favor payment of interest when convenient and in currency rather than coin.

Fourth—That we insist upon civil service reform to the fullest extent, and pledge ourselves if successful to turn out every man now in office, and put in an entirely new set within sixty days from the 4th of March, 1873.

Fifth—That we are uncompromising advocates of free trade and direct taxation, and fully believe that capital should always be taxed and labor never.

Sixth—That we entirely disapprove of all European intervention in American affairs; but we hold it to be our duty, as neighbors, to republicanize the institutions of Canada, reorganize the distracted elements of Mexico, and restore liberty and union to Cuba; and that we utterly condemn the action of our State Department in attempting to swindle our good cousin and always friend, John Bull, into the payment of millions of unjust claims under the guise of the *Alabama* treaty.

Seventh—That we are in favor of universal amnesty—excepting only those Black Republicans who made themselves conspicuous in laying waste, with fire and sword, the entire South, while striving to maintain its sacred rights.

Eighth—That we fully recognize the right of every State to construct its own institutions at discretion; and to such as may wish at any time to secede from the Union and set up for themselves, we say, in the language of our illustrious candidate for Vice-President, "Erring brethren, depart in peace!"

Ninth—That we denounce as corrupt and tyrannical the practice of levying a tax upon office-holders to maintain the party in power; but we appeal to the patriotism of all who expect to hold office under the incoming Reform Administration to remit five per cent. of their anticipated fees and salaries to our trusty and well-beloved Treasurer, WM. "Boss" TWEED, Tammany Hall, New-York, as a fund to defray all necessary electioneering expenses in the coming campaign.

Tenth—That confident in the excellence of our principles, as above proclaimed, and pointing to the public services and private worth of our candidates, herewith announced, we call upon all true friends of the new movement, to meet with us in mass convention, at Cincinnati, on the 6th day of May next, to organize for the approaching struggle.

Lastly—That in view of the noble stand in behalf of equal rights, recently taken at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, by turning FRED. DOUGLASS, neck and heels, out of doors, it is hereby declared the head-quarters of the Union Reform, Liberal Republican, National Democratic Party, during the ensuing campaign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1872.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

C. Africanus Sumner, Massachusetts; A. O'Betherem Hall, New-York; J. Know-nothing Brooks, Maine; Double X-Gov. English, Connecticut; C. Charlatan Schurz, Missouri; A. Hallisot Stephens, Georgia; S. Shoody Cox, Ohio; I. Scalawag Scoville, New-Jersey; V. Pollywog Pinchbeck, Louisiana; J. Rotary Doolittle, Wisconsin.

The Louisiana Democrats.

A Democratic member of the Louisiana Legislature has written home that the Democrats acted with the Carter party because they could not have the slightest hope of obtaining the needed reforms from Gov. WARMOTH. To modify the Registration and Election laws, he says, would be to sign the political death warrant of Gov. WARMOTH and the host of office-holders who are his only supporters.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

The Quarantine, Emigration and Judiciary Legislative Investigations.

Interesting Testimony Before the Assembly Committees of Inquiry — Fraud and Mismanagement.

THE QUARANTINE FRAUDS.

The Disgraceful Agreement with Dr. Carnochan—Second Day's Session of the Legislative Subcommittee—Interesting Evidence.

The Subcommittee of the Legislative Committee on Commerce and Navigation, which has under investigation the Quarantine Commission, and consisting of Messrs. ALBERGER, JUDD and CAMPBELL, held their second session at the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday. Mr. BABCOCK is a member of this Subcommittee, but has not yet arrived. Mr. GEIB is also a member, but on account of the nonarrival of Mr. SNYDER, he yesterday joined the Subcommittee on Emigration, in session at Castle Garden. A somewhat curious feature of the day's proceedings was the appearance of Mr. HENRY W. JOHNSON, as counsel for Dr. CARNOCHAN.

A SHAMEFUL AGREEMENT.

The first witness sworn was GEORGE W. WHITE, who testified: I reside in Brooklyn; place of business, No. 111 Grand-street; have been engaged in quarantine business; I became acquainted with Mr. LOCKE and Mr. MURDOCK, who had been engaged in lighterage, &c., connected with Quarantine; I took some interest in these matters with them; sought and obtained an interview with Dr. CARNOCHAN; stated to him certain arrangements we were willing to make with him. [Objection being taken by Mr. JOHNSON, on behalf of Dr. CARNOCHAN against testimony affecting third parties, the Chairman stated that he should take all testimony, no matter whom it may affect. All parties injured would have a chance for rebuttal.]

Witness continued: We agreed to pay for a license, $15,000 at the time, and $1 200 a week afterward. The offer was not accepted at the time, but soon after a company was organized called the New-York Lightering and Stevedoring Company, and chartered under the laws of New-York. We were waited upon by Mr. MARTIN WIENER, of Staten Island, on behalf of Dr. CARNOCHAN, soon after I met Mr. WIENER in company with Dr. CARNOCHAN. An agreement was made on the basis proposed. The following is the agreement:

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870.

The New-York Harbor Lightering and Stevedoring Company hereby agrees to pay Dr. J. M. CARNOCHAN the sum of $15,000, cash down, and $1,250 per week, or at the rate of $5,000 per month, for each month that the quarantine shall be in force, and this Company shall have the lightering, stevedoring, coopering, towing and transporting of passengers and baggage from vessels detained at the Lower Quarantine. This contract to remain in full force during the present term of Dr. CARNOCHAN's administration, provided the Company shall perform the duties above stated to his satisfaction. By order of the Board.

WH. MURDOCH, President,
GEORGE WHITE, Treasurer.
RICHARD B. LOCKE, Secretary.

The arrangement with Mr. WIENER was as follows:

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1871.

The New-York Harbor Lightening and Stevedoring Company hereby agrees to pay MARTIN WIENER the sum of $5,000 cash, when the agreement is accepted by Dr. J. M. CARNOCHAN, for this Company to do the business of Quarantine as specified in either of the two papers submitted to Dr. J. M. CARNOCHAN for his approval.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD H. LOCKE.

Not having sufficient money at the time, a new company was organized, of which I was elected President, Mr. MILLS Treasurer, and Mr. TIFFANY Secretary; on the day that this agreement was made I met Mr. WIENER, received the license from him, and paid him the $15,000, with $5,000 as his fees; soon after we hired our offices, and commenced business; we continued the business through the Summer, but did not pay the $1,200 per week, though application was often made; the business would not warrant it; we did not get our $20,000 back by means of our business; the consequence of this refusal was the withdrawal of the business from us; had made arrangements with Dr. CARNOCHAN and Mr. TOBIN to send Quarantine cargoes to TOBIN's stores for twenty-five per cent. to be paid to Dr. CARNOCHAN; my business was injured by cargoes being sent away from Quarantine to be lightered, the lightermen paying for the privilege; I saw Mr. WIENER about this time; did not often see Dr. CARNOCHAN; he was not a man easy to be found; the arrangements for lighterage were at the time satisfactory to us; objections were made by many persons, and offers were made by responsible parties to do the work for two-thirds the amount; we could not do it for less after paying so heavy a bonus to Dr. CARNOCHAN; I think the rates on warehousing outrageous; at the time the arrangements were made there were no lightermen or stevedores, and had to prepare everything from the beginning; vessels could get out of Quarantine quicker by employing our tug; they could get out almost any time; if they refused they might lay there for weeks; there was a tacit understanding with Dr. REID to that effect; never paid Dr. REID anything, and know of no money having been paid him; the towing of Quarantine vessels for the season, with the assistance of the Health Officer, was worth $10,000; without such assistance it would be worth nothing; I consider that the rates for towing were not exorbitant; our charge for a first-class steamer was $60; when the contract was terminated, I was sick of the whole thing, and wished to have nothing more to do with it; Quarantine warehousemen can afford to pay twenty-five per cent. on gross receipts, because it is a business they can get only through the Quarantine officers; the arrangements I made with TOBIN, I made in the interest of Dr. CARNOCHAN; the twenty-five per cent. was paid into the hands of Mr. WIENER.

Cross-examined by Dr. REID—Q.—Can you name any case in which a vessel was detained because the master would not employ a Quarantine boat? A.—If I had time I think I could name a dozen; it was no uncommon case.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Q.—When the permit was made out for a vessel to come up have you ever known it to be withheld because the vessel would not tow with you? A.—I do know such cases; if I had my books I could name them; my arrangements with Dr. CARNOCHAN were made at his house; we were alone; the money to be paid to him was distinctly stated; it was the latter part of March, 1870; our charter dates the 6th; our negotiations with Mr. WIENER took place about the 1st of April; when I paid the $20,000 to Mr. WIENER no one was present except him and myself; the lighterage was much less than I had expected from Mr. WIENER's representations; it was the biggest fraud I ever struck; I knew that WIENER was acting for CARNOCHAN; have met them together and talked the matter over.

To Mr. ALBERGER—The bond was executed by the Company and delivered to Dr. CARNOCHAN in Mr. JOHNSON's office.

Mr. JOHNSON—Have you ever seen this paper? (Hands it to him.)

WITNESS (examining it)—Yes, I have seen that paper before, but I heard that Mr. JOHNSON had gone to Albany and settled their hash; the paper was never used during my administration in any way, manner or shape.

Mr. JOHNSON—I shall place the paper in as evidence, and will read it.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1870.

To the Commissioners of Quarantine:

GENTLEMEN: Having observed in the public Press an application by some of our leading shipping merchants to your Commission proposing to organize the "New-York Harbor Lighterage and Stevedoring Company," we take great pleasure in indorsing the same. The manner in which the business has been conducted heretofore has been a source of constant annoyance, but under the auspices of the proposed organizations we believe the abuses will be corrected, and the responsibility of merchandise in transit from vessels detained at the Quarantine of the port will be fixed. Trusting that your Commission will grant the application, and that the organization will go into immediate effect, we have the honor to remain, your most obedient servants,

WILLIAMS & GUION.

Also signed by the leading merchants and shipping agents in New-York.

Witness was dismissed with the request that he return at an early day with the books and papers relating to the transactions testified to.

A SHIP BROKER'S EVIDENCE.

EDWARD HINCKEN sworn: Am a ship broker; have been engaged in that business about thirty-five years; vessels are consigned to us from Europe and Havana; have had no occasion to complain of harbor charges except in connection with Quarantine; the expenses are excessive, both in lighterage and stevedoring; the rates are larger than we think could be done by responsible parties. Witness instanced a ship—the *Ville de Cherbourg*—which had arrived, and the charges for lighterage were thirty cents a box of sugar. We have no assurances whom we are to pay or who is responsible; the Health Officer names the stevedore, and we are compelled to employ him; the vessel I spoke of was towed up by the "doctor's boat;" have every reason to believe that the employment of the doctor's tug facilitates the escape of vessels from Quarantine; do not know that his charges are heavier than those of other tugs; the rates of cargoes from Havana are higher to New-York than to other ports; the charges for lighterage is one-third of the ship's charges; I make this complaint not as a ship-owner, but as a holder of property in this City; the charges have been constantly increasing for years; I think the charges should be brought down to the lowest point, and it is the duty of the Legislature to allow able and responsible men to enter into competition for lighterage and stevedoring.

A STEAM-SHIP OFFICIAL.

H. J. TIERNAN, sworn: Am Treasurer of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company; Mr. POND is one of the Directors; it is my duty to settle bills against vessels for Quarantine; we pay the charges on goods coming to us as forwarders; we consider the lighterage on cigars very fair; that on tobacco might be reduced one-third; we are detained in Quarantine one or two days longer under the present Health Officer than under his predecessor; we always pay the charges for fumigation and for bringing the mails; the passengers in almost every instance are allowed to come to the City before the vessel is released; there is sometimes a difference of six or seven days; charges are always made for bringing up passengers—from $6 or $7 to $1; this is generally paid by the passengers; have had consignee's protest against the charges for lightage and refuse to pay them; think the law ought to be amended so as to allow the Health Officers less latitude; have appealed to Dr. REID and Dr. CARNOCHAN in regard to the detention of vessels, but have obtained no reddress; the Health Officer has arbitrary power, and may detain a vessel as long as he pleases; have had our towing done by tugs of our selection. I say distinctly that the administration of Dr. SWINBURN was far superior to the present; he interpreted the law favorably to the interests of the merchants; Dr. CARNOCHAN apparently in his own interests; merchants are deterred from making complaints against the Quarantine management, through fear that their next arriving vessel may be detained in consequence.

SHIPPING MERCHANTS WRONGS.

CHARLES H. MARSHAL sworn; Do business on Burling-slip; have been in business as shipping merchant eleven years; have had one case where a vessel was quarantined, and the Health Officer's charge was $6,000; we refused to pay this; sent it to Gov. HOFFMAN and the bill was reduced to $900; the vessel was the *Hamilton Fish*. My vessels arrive from Liverpool, and I have had little experience in Quarantine business; have reason to think that charges are constantly on the increase; think the office of Health Office should be a salaried one, and that the Governor should have discretionary power of removal.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS, sworn: I am one of the firm of WILLIAMS & GUION, in business as agents for a shipping line; complain of undue detention; when there is a case of sickness on board our vessels, they are detained one or two days, sometimes four or five; expenses follow which if not burdensome are vexatious; think that fumigation could be done for one-third the money now charged; carrying sick passengers, vaccinations, &c., are subjects of overcharge; have paid bills of $200 for a few hours' work in vaccinating a ship's company, two-thirds of whom had probably been vaccinated before; delay is the greatest evil and expense; think that this may be due largely to want of facilities for landing passengers, so that the vessel might be cleansed and allowed to proceed.

THE LIGHTERAGE COMPANY AGAIN.

C. W. MILLS sworn—Am a grain broker at No. 17 Broadway; was Treasurer of the New-York Lighterage and Stevedore Company; was approached by Mr. MURDOCK, who urged me to go into a business which he thought would be very profitable; thought he could get the Quarantine business and that of a large number of influential merchants; they proposed to open the business on an extensive scale; the rates charged with the amount of business which was done did not pay the running expenses of the Company: the rates were fifty per cent. higher than City rates; the business amounted in gross to about $80,000; we understood in carrying on this business that we were working under the Quarantine Department.

A. M. MOSBY—Sworn.—Am an importer at No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York; was interested in the cargo of the bark *Brasilian*; she was delayed at Quarantine forty days; she was loaded with coffee; the offer was made to me to allow the cargo to be taken off if I would pay twenty-five cents a package for lighterage; I could have saved thirty days delay, but refused to do so on account of the heaviness of the price; after appealing to the Commissioners, I finally paid fourteen cents a bag; I considered this price high, but had to pay it; she arrived on the 31st of May, 1870; it is cheaper now to receive coffee via Baltimore or Boston than direct to this port; the effect of this detention has been to cause me to order all my vessels not to come to New-York, but to go to Hampton Roads and await orders.

At 4 o'clock the Subcommittee adjourned, to meet at Deidrick's Hotel, Quarantine, Staten Island, this morning at 10 o'clock.

EMIGRATION ABUSES.

Gross Overcharges and Mismanagement—The Assembly Committee's Investigation—Tweed's Finger in the Pie—Wines, Cigars and Lunches—The Truckman's Plum—$12,000 Paid for Lobbying.

The subcommittee of the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation, consisting of Assemblymen BENNETT and GIEB, to whom was given in charge the investigation into the abuses said to exist in connection with the Emigration Commission, held a meeting yesterday at Castle Garden.

TESTIMONY OF BERNARD CASSERLY.

The first witness examined was Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, the Superintendent at Castle Garden; His examination elicited the fact that there were a number of sinecure positions in the Bureau of Emigration; that there was gross mismanagement if not fraud in the purchase of supplies; the salaries alone at Ward's Island, it was stated, amounted to over $44,000, and the income of the Commission last year amounted to $372,538; in the whole Bureau the officers' salaries amounted last year to $138,348, exclusive of the expenses of the boarding of the officers on Ward's Island; thus, nearly one-half of the entire sum, he said, is consumed in the salaries of the employes and their board. Mr. CASSERLY also said that Mr. TWEED had always had great power in recommending men for employment, and that the purchasing agent, CHAS. W. KING, was a relative of TWEED's; the Commissioners pay $2 for the burial of emigrants who die; they are buried on Hart's Island; the New York Printing Company was paid $1,800 for printing 4,000 copies of the annual report; it could have been done for $700 less; witness was assessed last year $300, and the other employes $100 each by Tammany for political purposes; the New-York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Railroads have admission to Castle Garden in order to procure traffic for the roads; Mr. WM. R. BARR, who is the General Ticket Agent of the Erie Road, is a member of the State Commission; the railroads do not directly pay any of the Board's employes for working for them, but the agents may; never received anything from the railroads himself to facilitate their business, though persons have approached him on the subject; THOMAS CANARY has the carting for all the emigrants; he charges forty cents below Sixtieth-street and sixty cents above without regard to weight; the gross amount of CANARY's receipts per annum would be about $20,000; no expressman is allowed to interfere in the business of the contracting carter; the City receives a rent of $12,000 a year from the Commissioners of Emigration for the Castle Garden property; they have 120 acres on Ward's Island; the Commission pays a water rent to the City; the emigrants are conveyed from the ship by barges and steam-boats in charge of officers of the Bureau, and the ship pays the expense of landing; there is no favoritism shown to any railroad companies except the three trunk lines which are represented at Castle Garden; the amount paid to the New-York Printing Company for printing from May 7, 1871, to date was $6,420; the work that Company performed was always very inferior; the emigrants' coin is exchanged by four brokers, HAGIN & BILLING, DE YOUNG & CO., SCULLY & DEVITT and J. MANAGEN, who have the exclusive privilege of treating with the emigrants; the brokers are required to return to the emigrants within one per cent. of the current value of the coin exchanged; every precaution is taken to protect the emigrant; about a year ago the amount of coin exchanged was between $800,000 and $1,000,000, which would make the profits of exchange about $8,000 to $10,000 per annum; there is manifested a reticence by the emigrant about telling how much money he has brought with him.

TESTIMONY OF EMANUEL B. HART.

Mr. EMANUEL B. HART was next sworn. Mr. HART said that he had been a member of the Emigrant Commission since May, 1870; did not seek the office; is not a member of any civil Board; was Chairman of the Castle Garden Committee; there are no emoluments connected with the position; never urged the appointment of a man unless there was a vacancy; knew Dr. KESSLER and recommended him when he brought evidence of his standing and ability; he was only in the place about three months; witness cannot say why he was removed; he was thoroughly satisfied with his ability; there were no charges made against him, but there was another man placed in his position; Dr. BESSEL was appointed in his place, and served a year; there were frequent complaints made against him; was aware that men have been employed by the Board for political reasons, both Republicans and Democrats; he considered it a part of his duty to see that supplies are purchased as low as possible; Mr. KING was made the purchasing agent; did not know that Mr. KING received the appointment by TWEED's influence; KING was removed because there was some discrepancy in the prices which he paid for supplies and the market rates; heard that he was a relation of TWEED; thinks the emigrants are not "shaved" at all, but receive their railway tickets at the lowest possible rate; the steam-boat which carries emigrants and supplies to Ward's Island receives $25 per day, and makes but one trip; never went on excursions at the expense of the State in the steam-boat *Fletcher*; sometimes invited the Emigration societies on a little trip, which expense is borne by the Emigration Fund.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES B. NICHOLSON.

Mr. JAMES B. NICHOLSON, another member of the Board of Emigration, was next sworn: Mr. NICHOLSON said he did not seek the position he occupied; was a member of the Finance Committee; he frequently had occasion to send back bills to the different committees on account of overcharge; he audited bills for liquors, cigars, lunches, &c., once a month for the Board and their friends; the Committee at Ward's Island incur the expenses when visited by the Emigration societies; the lunch bills amounted to about $1,200 a year; is a member of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections; his salary is $7,500; it keeps him busy to attend to all his duties in both Boards; would gladly be releived from the Emigration Bureau; thinks that the Commissioners of Emigration have the interest of the emigrant at heart; did not know that Tammany levied a tax on the employes for political purposes; thinks that the Bureau has been run as economically as possible; adopted the plan of employing a purchasing agent in consequence of finding that it worked so well with the Department of Charities and Correction; Mr. KING was found to neglect his duties and was discharged; did not think that Mr. KING ever was dishonest but was negligent; was satisfied now with the conduct of this Bureau; there were many changes to be made; thinks that a Treasurer at $4,000 a year is necessary; the Treasurer handles very little money, though he pays all the bills and also has charge of the County expenses; the Treasurer is simply a check upon the Controller of accounts; Mr. CASSERLY could not perform these additional duties; he has enough to do now, and he does it well.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK SHAICK.

Mr. FREDERICK SHAICK was next sworn: Is President of the German Society of the City of New-York, and by reason is member *ex officio* of this Board; is on the Ward's Island Committee and Finance Committee; attends every meeting of latter Committee, and assists in auditing all bills; went to market once while Mr. KING was purchasing agent, and found that exorbitant prices were being paid for supplies, when he recommended a change; he was convinced that a great deal of money was being squandered in the purchase of supplies; he called the attention of the Board to these facts repeatedly, and finally effected a change; they reduced the milk contract $1,200 a year, the meat contract $18,000 a year, and the other supplies about $1,000 a month; the hospitals, he thinks, are well managed; the mortality is less than in other hospitals; there are four doctors employed on Ward's Island; SHILLING is the consulting physician, and CARNOCHAN consulting surgeon; CARNOCHAN gets $1,500 a year; CARNOCHAN has not been there for some time, and witness thinks that his services are not necessary; the doctor has offered to serve without salary and his offer has been accepted; he thinks politics has had for a long time too much to do with this Board; never recommended a single candidate for a position under the Commission; the Insane Asylum he considers a nuisance, and plans to build a new asylum at a cost of $250,000 were adopted by the old Board, but when the new Board came in the plans were not approved; new plans were advertised for, and a premium of $1,000 was offered for the best plan, which was obtained by Mr. O'NEIL; it was, however, discovered that not only was O'NEIL's the best plan, but the erection of the building would cost a great deal more money than was at first supposed. Mr. O'NEIL's plans were afterward rejected, when he sued the Board for two and a half per cent. commission, amounting to $34,000, for drawing up plans and specifications for erecting a building, which has not been built; the plans were rejected, because the Board found that the building would cost three-quarters of a million, instead of one-quarter; CANARY, the contracting carter, formerly charged $25 per head for each patient that was brought from the boarding-houses to Ward's Island; he now gets but $1,500 a year, equivalent to about $10 per head for that service; the railroads are limited to one cent and a quarter a mile for transporting emigrants.

Mr. HART here made the following statement of the expenses of the Commission for 1871:

$61,274 less than	1870
32,207 less than	1869
47,703 less than	1868

Mr. SHAICK stated that he thought that some law should be made so as not to require the Commission to harbor able-bodied emigrants longer than two years after their arrival in this City. Every Winter hundreds flocked to Ward's Island, and they had not the power to turn them off.

Mr. JAS. B. NICHOLSON said that $111,000, the balance remaining of the accumulated hospital fund, had been deposited with Mr. GREEN, the Controller, by whom City revenue bonds were to be issued for that amount.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES LYNCH.

Mr. JAMES LYNCH, the President of the Irish Emigration Society, was next called. He heard the testimony of Mr. SHAICK, and concurred in almost all his views; he had remonstrated against the manner in which the affairs were managed; thought the Commission could be much more economically conducted; the railroad companies do very wrong in not allowing the emigrant the abatement of ten per cent. when he purchases his ticket himself, which is allowed an agent when he buys it for him; was aware that the employes' salaries were all levied upon by Tammany.

Mr. NICHOLSON here stated that the Treasurer had $400 deposited at the Bowling-green Savings Bank when it broke.

TESTIMONY OF HART JACKSON.

Mr. HART JACKSON, the Treasurer, was then sworn: Has been Treasurer since July, 1870; has many other duties beside those legitimately belonging to his department; was under $10,000 bonds, and does not handle more than $5,000 a year; before he was made Treasurer he was requested to examine the books, and learn whether the affairs in the office could not be better conducted; he found the books in a wretched condition, and no regular account kept of the property, amounting to nearly a million dollars; his time is fully occupied, as he believes also is that of all under him, and he does not think their services could be dispensed with.

MR. CASSERLY RECALLED.

Superintendent CASSERLY was recalled, and said that in the early days of the Commission the institution was more frugally managed than it has been since, but the increase of emigration had necessarily increased the expenses of the Board; of the seventy employes about forty had been in the Board's employ for a long time.

After the re-examination of Superintendent CASSERLY was concluded, Mr. BENNETT stated that the labors of the Committee, he thought, were finished, but informed Mr. CASSERLY that if it was to resume them, he would be informed. Mr. BENNETT informed the TIMES reporter that they had gathered enough testimony to make a very strong case against the present extravagant mismanagement, and it was noticeable that there was a marked discrepency in the testimony of Superintendent CASSERLY and Messrs. LYNCH and SHAICK, the latter acting from purely philanthropic motives.

THE JUDICIAL INQUIRY.

Judge Cardozo before the Committee—A Secret Session—County Clerk Loew Examined.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, of which Mr. L. BRADFORD PRINCE is chairman, who are in the City to investigate the charges of corruption preferred against certain of the Judiciary of New-York, met again at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. It had been stated by a morning newspaper that the investigation would be public, and this report was credited by a few.

The delusion, however, dissipated as soon as the Committee met. A consultation of ten minutes was had, and Mr. PRINCE announced that, in accordance with a resolution of the Committee adopted on Monday, the accused would be allowed to remain during the hearing of their respective cases, with not to exceed two counsel, and that the Bar Association might be represented by counsel, not to exceed three in number. One stenographer each for the accused and accusers would also be allowed, with the understanding that no part of the proceedings be divulged by them.

No specific charges were served upon either Judges CARDOZO or BARNARD by the Committee yesterday, but Judge CARDOZO was promptly on hand, with his counsel, Messrs. FULLERTON and OWENS, at 2 o'clock, and after the proceedings above reported his case was taken up.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS, of counsel for Judge BARNARD, lounged about the lobbies waiting for the specific charges against Judge BARNARD, but the papers were not served. An unwarranted impression had been accepted by many that the Investigating Committee had no information on other alleged abuses of the judicial office than the appointments of referees and the granting of orders, in whose execution the Judges were unduly interested; but, so far from this being true, the impression is totally at variance with facts. The cases, so far as the Judiciary Committee have any knowledge of them, are of an entirely different character, the first one taken up against Judge CARDOZO being the investigation of his official action in the suits brought against the Gold Exchange Bank, after the failure of that institution during the panic of 1869. CHARLES E. LOEW, County Clerk, produced the papers filed in the suits of Mr. OSBORNE, of OSBORNE & CHAPIN, Mr. CARVER, and WM. L. STORY, all brokers, against the bank, and these papers were put in by the Bar Association as documentary evidence. It will be remembered that AUGUSTUS L. BROWN, of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, was the receiver appointed by Judge CARDOZO, but he was not summoned as a witness. The witnesses in this case, besides Mr. LOEW, are HENRY M. SMITH, of SMITH, GOULD & MARTIN, brokers; Mr. OSBORNE, of OSBORNE & CHAPIN, brokers; Mr. HEATH, of RAPHAEL & HEATH, brokers, and Mr. BENEDICT, President of the Gold Exchange Bank. The examination of Mr. LOEW took up the whole of the afternoon, and the Committee adjourned; at 6¼ o'clock, and this morning at 10 o'clock the examination of the witnesses named above will be commenced.

When Judge CARDOZO's actions in the gold case have been fully investigated, he will be examined on a charge of tyranny in the exercise of his office. The witnesses on this charge are County Clerk, CHAS. E. LOEW; Clerk of Supreme Court, RICHARD C. BEAMISH; Warden STACON, of the Tombs; Deputy-Warden FINLEY; Col. HARDY, Ex-Clerk of Supreme Court Cambers, and JOHN D. TOWNSEND, a lawer. The specification of the charge is that in the Spring of 1869, MARY PEARSALL was accused by JOHANNA O'CONNOR with illegally detaining a young girl at a house of prostitution on Fifteenth-street. The case created some excitement at the time, and was then fully canvassed. During the term at which the matter was brought to the attention of the Supreme Court, Judge CARDOZO presided in Chambers, and it is claimed by JOHN D. TOWNSEND, a criminal lawyer engaged in the case, that when he appeared to make his argument, the Judge angrily denied him the right to speak, and decided the case at once.

MOORE AT THE BAR.

Trial of the Emigrant Swindler—The Case for the Prosecution—The Defense Attempt to Prove an Alibi.

The trial of CHARLES MOORE, charged with swindling ANTOINE KORNAC, a German emigrant, out of nearly $1,000 by means of the "belt game," was commenced in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday. There was a crowded attendance of spectators, largely composed of friends of MOORE, who is a Tammany politician of considerable influence in the First Ward.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS opened the proceedings for the prosecution, reciting the history of the case, which has already been published.

KORNAC was then put on the stand, and testified that he was born in Germany, and was six years in this country on the 6th of June, 1871, on which day he came to this City, having $1,400 in his possession, with the intention of returning to Germany; while crossing the ferry from Jersey City to New-York he was accosted by a man who spoke with him in German, and said he was going to Germany, and offered to bring him to a place where he could get Prussian gold for his. While under cross-examination KORNAC stated that he had received $1,035 from a Mr. SCHWAB after he had been discharged from the House of Detention, for which he gave no receipt; was not told what that money was given for; did not tell Mr. WALLACH, the Commissioner of Emigration, that he had received the money; left the City for Springfield, Ill., the day he received the $1,035; told Mr. WALLACH the town and county to which he was going. KORNAC positively identified MOORE as the man who had changed the money in the office in Canal-street, and testified that he was not told by any Police officer to swear to MOORE because his (MOORE's) friends were rich. KORNAC was shown a letter which he had written to Mr. WALLACH from Mason, Ills., stating that he had not cashed the check for the money he had received in New-York; he acknowledged it as his.

Officer HAY testified that he arrested MOORE on the 17th of August and took him to the Station-house, and Officer FREEMAN selected some men to put in the room with MOORE; KORNAC identified MOORE at once; he arrested MOORE in Bowling-green.

To Mr. HOWE—Officer BROWN and Officer GAYNOR were the two men in the room when KORNAC recognized MOORE; KORNAC was in the room when I walked MOORE in; KORNAC knew I was the officer in the case; MOORE stopped at my house one night before he left the City; I was directed by Superintendent CASSIDY, of Castle Garden, to see KORNAC out of the City. Mr. SCHWAB testified that he received $1,035 from Mr. JOHN MOORE, which he paid to KORNAC by direction of Mr. WALLACH; I saw Mr. JOHN MOORE two or three times before he came in my office to pay me that money.

The case for the prosecution was rested at the conclusion of SCHWAB's testimony.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr HOWE then addressed the jury for the defense, and asserted that the prosecution was originated by persons who were politically opposed to MOORE's family, and was in point of fact a vile conspiracy, as the defense intended to show.

FELIX BLON was the first witness placed on the stand for the defense. He testified that on the 6th of June he was a clerk and messenger in the exchange office No. 311 Canal-street; that on that day KORNAC came into the office and had a conversation with a man named KANISH, who changed his money for him; MOORE was not near the office on that day, and is not the proprietor; a man named HARRY MCDERMOTT put a belt round KORNAC that day.

Cross-examined by Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS—I came here to testify without being subpoenaed; saw Mr. HOWE night before last about the case; I read about the case in the newspapers, but was never here to testify when the case was up before; I don't know what became of MCDERMOTT; I stayed in that office two months after the 6th of June; I don't know that MCDERMOTT was sent to the State Prison from this Court for five years for putting a belt around a man in that office on the 6th of June, 1871.

ALBERT ROSENTHAL testified that he lived in the same house with KANISH, and that on the 6th of June he went to the office, No. 311 Canal-street, with KANISH; saw Mr. KORNAC come to the office and hold a conversation with KANISH in German; saw KANISH change money for KORNAC; did not see MOORE in the office.

On cross-examination by Mr. FELLOWS, witness stated that he knew that the case was an important one, because he had roomed with KORNAC about three months.

HENRY LINDENSTRATH, in answer to Mr. HOWE, said that he kept a restaurant in Greenwich-street, and that the Commissioners representing the German Society sent emigrants to his house; KORNAC was at his house on the 25th of August last; he had talked with him about half an hour on that day; KORNAC told him that he had lost $1,000, and that he was told by an officer if he mentioned MOORE's name that he would get back his money; he saw KORNAC afterward, and he said that he was forced to go against MOORE; he was so worried about the case that he felt like drowning himself; he went to MOORE's house on the day he was taken sick.

CALDWELL A. HAM testified that MOORE, to his knowledge, had a sprained ankle on the 6th of June, and that he met with the accident in Jersey City, on the 5th of June; he saw him in bed the next afternoon; he knew from a memorandum he kept that he had been in Jersey City on the day referred to.

WILLIAM STRIP testified that he accompanied MOORE to Jersey City June 5th; while in MOORE's company a fight occurred, a knife was drawn on MOORE, and in the scuffle that ensued MOORE was lamed; witness carried him to his (MOORE's) home, No. 18 State-street. In answer to Mr. FELLOWS the witness stated that he remembered the 6th of June because he had sold a horse on the 5th. Being questioned as to why he had been called as a witness in the case, after some hesitation, he said that he had visited MOORE in the Tombs about two weeks ago. Mr. FELLOWS wanted the witness to tell him how he could visit MOORE in the Tombs two weeks ago when that individual was out of the Tombs on bail. This rather puzzled the witness, and he failed to give a satisfactory answer.

TESTIMONY OF THE PRISONER.

The prisoner MOORE was then put on the stand. He said he had seen KORNAC, but not in the office in Canal-street; he was in Jersey City on the 5th of June, and at home on the 6th; on June 5 he had an altercation with MCGLYNN and sprained his ankle; his foot was dressed at No. 90 Montgomery-street; he went to Europe on June 17; Senators NORTON, CREAMER and others saw him off; on the day he was taken sick Dr. FINELL attended him, and a prescription was prepared for him in HUDNUT's drug-store, he believed; he formerly kept a porter-house, and now worked at a business on commission for anybody from whom he could get work; he was arrested on the 17th day of August, three days after his return from Europe; he was bailed when committed by Justice DOWLING; soon after he went to Boston and staid there for three days, and was also at the Catskill Mountains; he knew that his bail of $10,000 was perfected before he surrendered himself, when he was locked up by Recorder HACKETT; he knew Officer HAY since he (HAY) had come into the First Ward.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WALLACH.

Mr. WILLY WALLACH testified that KORNAC was sent to him, as one of the Commissioners of Emigration; overtures had been made to witness from MOORE's relatives to pay back the money taken from KORNAC; his reply to these overtures was that he had no authority to take money in the case, and all such propositions must be made to the District-Attorney.

A prescription-book from HUDNUTS drug-store was shown by Mr. FELLOW's, and Mr. ALFRED JENKINS, a clerk of the establishment, was called to testify that a prescription of Dr. FINELL's (MOORE's physician) that had been entered in the book on the 16th of June had been very shrewdly transferred from that leaf of the book to June 6, the time stated by the defense that the prescription had been ordered.

This testimony, after a protest from the defense, was ruled by the Recorder to be inadmissible. This closed the case for the defense, and the Court adjourned till today.

THE BROOKLYN FIFTY.

Resignation of the "Whitewashing" Committee.

The members of the Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Brooklyn Water Board, have tendered their resignation to the Committee. They decline to withdraw from the position which they took in their report, and intimate that they have not been fairly dealt with, in that the Committee did not publish their report. The following is their letter of resignation:

BROOKLYN, Feb. 19, 1872.

To the Executive Committee and Committee of Fifty:

GENTLEMEN: Upon mature reflection we see nothing in our letter of the 12th inst. addressed, as we deemed in justice, to the Water Board regarding their accounts, vouchers, &c., that does not meet with our conscientious convictions of what is right in the matter. Had you taken the usual course of presenting our report, and permitting its publication, trusting to the public to judge as to its accuracy, there would have been no misunderstanding. Feeling that we cannot further act in harmony with gentlemen who desire to suppress what rightly belongs to the people, we hereby withdraw from the Committee of Fifty.

Respectfully,
MARCUS C. RIGGS,
JOHN G. JOHNSON,
JAMES H. WHEATLEY,
JNO. B. WOODWARD.

P. S.—Mr. KALBFLEISCH is not in the city.

The Panormo Murder—A Criminal Claims to Know Who Committed the Deed.

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, the highwayman, who received such a heavy sentence on Monday, in Brooklyn, claims that he knows the murderers of Prof. PANORMO, and that he would convict the guilty persons if he could get free. He hinted to the officers guarding him that he could tell much about the murder, but that he would keep his mouth shut. Although only twenty-five years of age, he is one of the worst men in Brooklyn.

THE DOMINION.

The Treaty of Washington—Feeling in Canada Strong in its Favor—The Rumored Independence Treaty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872.

There has naturally been a vast amount of talk, but, happily, no excitement here over the reports from England of alleged unreasonable demands on the part of the United States in connection with the *Alabama* claims. The public mind, in this part of Canada at least, is not so easily excited as it was wont to be, and not even the rumored secret treaty which makes England absolve the Dominion from its allegiance has in any way ruffled its usual placidity. Whether our people have become more stolid and careless than they were does not appear, but they are certainly harder to rouse than before the days of *Trent* troubles, Fenian scares, and Red River rebellions. They know that as there are always two sides to a story, it is just possible there may have been a good deal of exaggeration on the part of England, knowing as she does that however the dispute may be settled, she will have to pay a large sum of money. This is particularly apparent in the reports we have had heralded to us of such unwonted rashness of speech on the part of the Press and public men of England. No one can fail to perceive that the language of Mr. GLADSTONE was extremely ill-timed and quite out of character, considering the position that gentleman fills as first Minister of the Crown. The language of the Premier is held here to have been rash and ill-advised under the circumstances, but then, allowance is made for the fact that he spoke under an unusual degree of excitement, and with the view of not being outdone in patriotism by his rival, the leader of the Opposition. Canadians have learnt to look with unconcern upon those outbursts of excitement—although they may, to some extent, involve the peace and security of their country—because they generally end as they began.

The view taken here of the *Alabama* difficulty is that a solution was believed to have been possible under the Treaty of Washington, and that it formed the basis of a fair and honorable settlement of the vexed question. The leading statesman of the Dominion was a party to that treaty, and it may be satisfactory to know that he has expressed the opinion that there need be no fear of any further difficulty, inasmuch as the treaty gives all the power that is necessary to an amicable and fair arrangement by the Geneva Conference. The statesman in question, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, has been spending a few weeks in the West, with the object, it is supposed, of meeting as many as possible of his Western supporters before Parliament assembles, which will be in the course of next month. The meeting has been delayed in the expectation that the United States Congress would take action on the Fishery part of the Treaty of Washington; and it is well that the delay occurred now that the interpretation of the treaty is in dispute. It is not expected that, as some English journals have declared, the treaty will be abandoned; yet, perhaps, it is fortunate that sufficient time will elapse between the excitement on the treaty, and the introduction of the Fishery question to the Dominion Parliament. Opinions differ with regard to the value of the treaty to this country, but there can be no doubt that the proposed settlement of the fishery matter is the most satisfactory that can be arrived at; and it is evident that public sentiment here is now strongly favorable to that belief. Most people have discovered by this time that Canada has nothing to lose by conceding the demand of the United States on the Fishery question, while it has everything to gain by agreeing to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. There seems to be no doubt that Parliament will adopt the treaty as it stands with respect to the Fisheries. It would be exceedingly unfortunate if anything should happen to prevent the carrying out of the treaty in its entirety. Its adoption in full is "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Notwithstanding the prevailing notion that nothing serious will grow out of the present attitude of the Treaty question, the subject is variously discussed, and it is curious to note the observations that are made. A Haligonian journal, which professes to be well up in its political information, has told us that a secret treaty was framed when the Provinces were confederated, by which Great Britain is to declare the independence of Canada the moment war is declared between Great Britain and the United States. It is a very good thing to laugh at, but really we should have been spared an apocryphal story as absurd as it is untruthful. It is not in the interest of either Great Britain or America that a sensation should be made out of such a matter. If England were disposed to sever the connection with Canada, she would have been likely to have done so in 1867, instead of passing an act of union binding together the whole of the British American Provinces. Canada is virtually independent today, and is not under the slightest obligation to England, who no doubt retains these colonies because it is her interest to do so. English demagogues persist in proclaiming the colonies a clog upon the resources of the mother country, and do not hesitate to advocate their total abandonment. It is pretty certain that Canada is satisfied with its present condition, and it is equally apparent that its people are prepared for any emergency, even to that of accepting the alternative of separation just so soon as England finds it necessary to declare it is no longer her interest to continue the connection. United by the ties of consanguinity as the two countries are, it might be supposed that they would remain indissolubly joined as they are, but it is possible that the union may become insufferable. England has left this country to its own resources, and no one complains, now that the troops have been withdrawn, as it has been the means of appeasing the wrath of a set of political economists who imagined there was a heavy drain on the Exchequer in keeping up military appearances here. The troops had to be kept somewhere, and as they have not been disbanded, it is but fair to infer that the expense of the thing was the weakest part of the argument against keeping up an army in Canada. Like other countries dependent on their own strength, Canada has seen fit to organize a militia force sufficiently adequate for present purposes, and which supplies the place of regular troops, with less fear of giving offense to a neighboring nation. The withdrawal of the Imperial troops was a well-understood matter, and formed no part of any arrangement whereby this country should be relieved from its dependence on England. The so called secret treaty may well be set down as a myth, and that being so disposed of, Canada is not to be frightened with the assumption on the part of English writers and speakers that it must, of necessity, become the battle-ground in case of an Anglo-American war. There is now such a strong bond of friendship existing betwixt Americans and Canadians, that neither would do aught to excite the slightest ill-feeling, much less a war; and if, unfortunately, the disaster should come upon them, they would endeavor, in some way or other, to avert the consequences, or, at all events, strive so to mitigate its horrors as to show a mutual dislike for the cruel and bloody work forced upon them.

As dullness in business is prevailing, some pretend to trace the cause to the recent ebullition of feeling arising out of the view taken of the American demands in England; this, however, is all nonsense. The principal, if not the only cause, is that the present is the dull season of the year. There has certainly not been less activity for a long time, but there has been a sensible revival during the past week, and it were folly to suppose that the mere noise over the Treaty of Washington has in any way affected business. It is more probable that the labor movement has done something to affect it, and yet that has not assumed such formidable proportions as to give any uneasiness. The working men of Hamilton and Toronto have met in council and decided that nine hours must constitute a day's work. The manufacturers, on the other hand, have come boldly out and declared that they will concede nothing. This looks like hostility of a grave character, and there may be striking ere long; but the worst consequences, after all, will fall upon the promoters of the movement in favor of shorter hours. What with the *Alabama* imbroglio and the labor movement, provided either was calculated to excite alarm, we would have a lively, if not very interesting time. But matters must assume a much more unfavorable aspect before the people of Canada can be made to fear any evil consequences resulting from them.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 21: Nos. 177, 39, 39½, 120, 124, 133, 179, 18½.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—141½, Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 963, Ormsby vs. Vermont Manufacturing Company; 875, Tracy, Jr., vs. Corse; 467, Hyde et al. vs. The Central National Bank; 1119, York, Jr., et al. vs. Verplanck et al.; 337, New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Flynn et al.; 1183, Fredericks et al. vs. Britton; 1187½, Jost vs. Maly; 1191, Marcus vs. Hall; 1193, Chambers vs. Chambers; 1195, Chase vs. O'Brien; 1197, Bouck vs. Ton et al.; 1201, Simon et al. vs. Hauck; 1203, Lynch, Sheriff, vs. Butler; 1205, Lawton vs. Monroe; 1205½, Benjamin vs. Miller; 1211, Grayton vs. Strause; 1217, Green vs. Duncan.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens 11 A. M.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—136, Wilson et al. vs. McMichael; 138, White vs. White; 139, Phillips vs. Higgins; 140, Bruce et al. vs. Fuller et al.; 75, Beach vs. Ogden et al.; 127, Blauvelt vs. Blauvelt et al.; 133, Martin vs. Reynolds et al.; 118, Perkins vs. Staples; 143, Habil et al. vs. Hubner; 144, McMenamy et al. vs. Farrell; 145, Bowne vs. Leveridge et al.; 147, Hardy vs. De Garmo; 148, Donohue, Adm'r, vs. Donohue et al.; 149, Hay vs. White; 150, Moorman et al. vs. Blake; 151, Canfield vs. Raymond; 153, Kitchen vs. Morson et al.; 154, Hull vs. Spratt; 155, Maurice et al. vs. Secord et al.; 156, Lookup vs. Collins et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—25, Shepard et al. vs. Denison; 83, Schloss vs. Harris; 84, In the matter, &c., of Hexter vs. Knox; 95, Kellmer et al. vs. Knicht et al.; 107, Bayne et al. vs. The Western Railroad Company; 173, In the matter of, &c., Hexter vs. Knox; 183, Austin, et al. vs. Heath; 186, Diets vs. Hillyer, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—129, Duer vs. Reed; 1,581, Cook et al. vs. Starkweather, Jr., et al.; 1,349, Main vs. Tallman; 1,077, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 183, Waldheimer vs. Lowenstein; 1,563, Roome vs. Pacific Fire Insurance Co.; 1,427, Lederer, Jr., by guardian, vs. Ehrenfeld; 1,435, Hemberg vs. Ismay; 1,553, Sickels et al. vs. Gillies et al.; 101, French vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.; 1,395, Fleming vs. New-York and South Carolina Steam-ship Co.; 1,455 Springstein vs. Marshall et al.; 789, Blunt vs. Marx; 395, Fitzgerald vs. Cohn.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1064, Marshall vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 760, Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 540, Sayr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 382, Mitchel vs. Dix; 1010, Magnin vs. Dinsmore; 736, Kelly et al. vs. Ferguson; 624, Herbert vs. Pell; 324, Gleadell vs. Thomson et al.; 848, Talcott vs. Belding; 240, Lowerre vs. Chalmers; 90, Clare vs. National City Bank of New-York; 816, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 1046, Schwensinshe vs. Masterson; 1218, Scheurman, administratrix, &c., vs. Matty et al.; 388, Casper vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—970, Randel et al. vs. Dinsmore, President; 506, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 68, McCauley, adm'x, vs. Gans; 1028, King vs. Wolff; 345, Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 1274, The National Iron Bank of Morristown vs. Leland et al.; (By order,) 2157, Johnes vs. Burnham; 764, Wilkey vs. Munson; 467, Hamilton vs. Elder; 906, Quinlan vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; 1167½, Melhinch vs. Godfrey; 980, Babcock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1270, The New-York Rectifying Company vs. Kinney; 1065½, Schott vs. Wright; 710, Peabody vs. Speyers.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Set-down Causes.—1281, Brown vs. Manler; 1161, Riddle vs. Fish; 1200, Stephens vs. Lambard; 1205, Hawkins vs. Trenor; 787, Holt vs. Hunt; 1229, Department for Inspection and Survey of Buildings vs. Mosbeck; 1170, Mehrbach vs. Trageser; 1256, Shields vs. Lasky et al.; 1258, Graves vs. Durand; 1182, Neftel vs. Lightstein; 186, Goldstein vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 439, Trendenheimer vs. Gobel; 644, Aulman vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 645, Same vs. Same; 769, Springstein vs. Clark et al.; 1261, Draper et al. vs. Stiger; 1046, McLane vs. Deickman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.——, Dean vs. Dugro; 8096, Nelson vs. O'Brien; 7603, Halloran vs. Secor; 7591, Rosenberg vs. Schwartz; 7918, Alston vs. Sherlock; 7990, Blackburn vs. Burnham; 7909, Brooks vs. Jessup; 8014, Faught vs. C. P. N. and E. R. R. R. Co.; 8040, Zelinka vs. Kruskopt; 8041, Welch vs. Cassidy; 8042, Beringer vs. Hepburn.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—8028, Murphy vs. Smith; 6557, Allison vs. Gottsberger; 7,872, Waldron vs. Stewart, (jury;) 8071, Simonson vs. Langguth; 8072, Mayer vs. Purdy, (jury;) 7520, Gower vs. Garcia, (jury;) 8084, Mittnacht vs. Heuser; 8008, Leach vs. Hayes; 7936, Levey vs. Andrews; 7922, Klein vs. Ryan; 7988, Reeve vs. Roeselle, (jury;) 7725, McLane vs. Brady; 8011, Wurzburger vs. Watts; 7769, Marshall vs. Brockway; 7391, Linnieman vs. Babcock, (jury;) —, Rushmore vs. The Lorillard Steam-ship Company; 7185, Denny vs. O'Malley; 7838, Lewis vs. Harris; 7986, O'Bom vs. Hough; 8032, Sands vs. Moran; 7814, Kimbark vs. Funk; 8030, Farrell vs. Thomas; 8808, De Young vs. Knocker.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—8224, Wheeler vs. West-shore Hudson River R. R. Co.; 8732, Hershfield vs. McElroy, (jury;) 8807, Eyre vs. Dormitzer; 8834, Opp vs. Walters, (jury;) 8835, Krnse vs. Shellbrooke; 8904, Ross vs. Crosby; 8906, Luckschwert vs. McGinnis; 8,908, Ryerson vs. Cattin; ——, Drake vs. Belfe; ——, Mehrback vs. Birdsall; ——, Barber vs. Bowen; ——, Howard vs. Gruber; ——, Squires vs. Bowers; ——, Schuls vs. Thomson; ——, Ripley vs. Macomleer; ——, Johnson vs. Beder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, The People vs. Robert W. Hopson, murder; 2, The People vs. James Whalen, rape; 3, The People vs. George Quinn, robbery; 4, The People vs. Thomas Devin, robbery; 5, The People vs. John Brooks, burglary; 6, The People vs. Hannah B. Moglan, grand larceny; 7, The People vs. Edward Harrison, grand larceny; 8, The People vs. Mary C. Wilkin, grand larceny.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Feb. 21.—Nos. 178, 74, 146, 57, 121, 222, 179, 25, 10, 32, 63, 81, 125, 175, 204, 231, 203, 230, 232, 232½, 233½, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 20.

By Judge Barnard.

John C. Fuller et al. *vs.* Josiah D. Hunter et al.; motion denied.

James A. Ruthven, &c., *vs.* David R. De Wolf; motion granted.

Eising *vs.* Schreyer; motion denied.

Harriet C. Day et al. *vs.* James R. Day et al.; allowance to receiver of $250.

John J. Laman *vs.* Memphis and St. Louis Railroad Company; motion denied.

Coddington Billings *vs.* Charles A. Meigs et al.; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 20.

By Judge Monell.

Lucinda Wilson *vs.* Augustus D. Wilson; motion denied, but with leave to renew on affidavits controverting the allegations in defendant's affidavits, especially as to the pecuniary ability of the plaintiff.

James S. Negley *vs.* Patrick C. Devlin; motion granted, with $10 costs. (Opinion with Clerk.)

O'Mahony *vs.* Belmont; motion denied. (See opinion.)

The Color Printing Company *vs.* Brown; motion granted.

Merritt *vs.* Chambers; order granted.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The following decisions were rendered in the Court of Appeals today:

Judgments affirmed with costs.—Ferry *vs.* Wiggins; Marx *vs.* Rothan; Stone *vs.* Burgess; The Buffalo Union Iron-works *vs.* The City of Buffalo; Heeney *vs.* The Grand Trunk Railroad Company; Riker *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; Coolie *vs.* The Town of Guilford; The People ex rel. Davis *vs.* The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City of New-York; The People ex rel. White *vs.* The Same; The People ex rel. Coe *vs.* The Same; The People ex rel. The New-York Real Estate Association *vs.* The Same; The People ex rel. Banendahl *vs.* The Same.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide event—Wheeler *vs.* Warner.

Motions denied with $10 costs—Tracey *vs.* Kuntz; Campbell *vs.* Page; Welch *vs.* Sage.

Appeals dismissed with costs—Dickson *vs.* The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company.

The New-York Dispensary.

The Board of Trustees of the New-York Dispensary for diseases of the throat and chest, have elected the following trustees to hold office for three years: Elijah Ward, Horace Greeley, Wm. Kelly, William Moller, E. A. Hammond and Coleman Robinson, and the following officers for the ensuing year: S. G. COURTNEY, President; I. I. Crane, M. D., Vice-President; Col. Rush C. Hawkins, Secretary; William Moller, Treasurer. Dr. ANTHONY RUPPANER was re-elected Surgeon in charge. The number of patients treated last year was 513. The rooms now occupied for purposes of the Dispensary are located on the corner of Eleventh-street and University-place, where patients are treated gratuitously.

Charitable Gift Concerts in Violation of the State Law against Lotteries.

It will be remembered that about a year ago a gift concert was inaugurated in Washington City, purporting to be for the benefit of certain orphan asylums, and of which Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY was chairman of the executive committee. A large number of tickets were sold all over the country, but for some reason the matter was finally withdrawn from public attention. It appears that PATRICK C. DEVLIN was the agent for the sale of tickets in this City, and disposed of quite a number, the proceeds of which he refused to account for to the Executive Committee. Suit was instituted in the name of Gen. NEGLEY to recover from DEVLIN the amount of the proceeds of the tickets sold by him, and an order of arrest obtained against defendant. The case came before Judge MONELL, of the Superior Court, on a motion to vacate the order of arrest. The defense set up was, that the sale of tickets was in violation of the laws of this State against lotteries, and that, therefore, plaintiff could not maintain his suit.

Judge MONELL has now rendered a decision, holding that the sale was in violation of the State law; that, therefore, plaintiff could not maintain his suit, and hence the order of arrest must be vacated.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 20.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68..112⅞	10	Penn. Coal Co.....215
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new. 66½	100	Con. C. of Md..b.c. 37½
40,000	do............ 67	400	Mariposa Pf......... 2
5,000	Va. St. 6s, def... 18	25	W. Un. Tel......... 68⅝
1,000	N. C. St. 6s, new. 18½	200	do...bet. call. 69
9,000	Mo. St. 6s........ 94½	100	Adams Ex.......... 94
5,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J. L. 92⅞	20	do............ 93½
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L. 94½	200	Am. M. Un. Ex.... 69⅝
2,000	Erie 2d........... 98	10	do............ 69½
2,200	B., N. Y. & E. 1st. 94	100	U. S. Ex., b. c. b10. 66⅝
1,000	H. R. 2d S. F. bds. 106	100	do............ 67
7,000	Alb. & Susq. 2d. 99¼	100	Harlem R........112
2,000	M. So. S. F. bds. 104	200	Reading..........114⅝
2,000	C. P. Gold. bds. 102⅞	50	Mich. Cen.........118
20,000	Un. Pac. 1st.... 91⅞	200	Union Pacific...c. 37½
25,000	do............ 91⅝	100	do.........s3. 37⅝
5,000	Un. Pac. L. Gts. 81	200	do...bet. call. 37½
28,000	do............ 80⅝	200	do.........c. 37⅝
12,000	Un. Pac. 10s, inc. 86	100	do............ 37⅝
8,000	do............ 86½	900	do............ 37⅝
10,000	Chi. & N. W. C. 94	600	do.........c. 37⅝
3,000	Gt. W. 2d........ 89½	200	do.........s3. 37½
6,000	Mor. & Es. 1st..105½	300	do............ 37⅝
1,000	C. & T. S. F. bds. 103	700	do.........c. 37⅝
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th.. 85¾	500	do............ 37⅝
3,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st..105	200	do.........s3. 37⅝
20,000	Ohio & Miss..... 86½	2000	do.........c. 38
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st 8s. 106⅝	1000	do.........s10. 36⅝
1,000	M. & S. P. 1st, I. D. 89	150	Ill. Central........125
1,000	C. F. & Min. 1st. 83⅞	70	do............134⅝
1,000	do............ 83½	25	C. & P. guar. opg. 91
5,000	T., P. & W. 1st. 84	20	do............ 91½
5,000	do............ 84⅞	200	do...bet. call. 90⅝
2,000	do............ 84⅝	100	C. & N. W., b.c.s30. 74
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st. c. 98	100	do............ 74
5,000	Bos., H. & E. 1st. 39¼	100	do............ 74½
20	Mer. Ex. Bk...... 94	25	Chi. & R. I........111⅝
5	Shoe & Leath. Bk. 160	100	N. J. Central......111
25	Corn Ex. Bk.......125	70	do............111½
10	Continental Bk.... 95	700	Mil. & St. P........ 56
15	St. Nicholas Bk....112	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b3. 76
24	Merch. Bk........121	400	do............ 76⅝
50	do............120½	500	do...bet. call. 76⅝
50	Bk. of Republic...113⅞	100	Tol., W. & W...... 76
500	Quick. Min. Co.... 35	100	Bos., H. & Erie.... 3¾
100	do.........b3. 35	100	Chi. & Alt.........122⅞
200	do.........s3. 34½	1350	St. L. & I. Mt.... 76
100	Quick. Pf.......s3. 37½	25	N. Y. & N. H......140
100	do............ 38⅞	95	Alb. & Susq....... 94⅝
200	do............ 38⅝	50	Second-av. R...... 85

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62..110⅞	200	Pac. M. S. S. Co. b.c. 57⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62..111	100	do.........b3. 57⅞
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅝	800	do............ 57⅞
9,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....c.110⅞	100	do.........c. 57⅞
		200	do............ 57⅝
55,000	do............110⅝	100	U. S. Exp.......b3. 66⅝
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.111⅝	500	N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 97⅝
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.112	300	do............ 97⅞
55,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.....114⅞	100	L. S. & Mich. So.. 91⅞
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new. 67	100	do............ 91⅞
12,000	Ga. St. 7s......... 87½	2100	do.........b3. 91⅞
10,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 32⅞	2300	do............ 91⅞
		300	do...bet. call. 91⅞
5,000	do............ 32⅞	200	do.........b3. 91⅝
1,000	Mo. St. 6s........ 94½	400	Clev. & Pitts. guar. 90⅞
15,000	U. Pac. L. G...... 81	600	U. Pac....bet. call. 37⅞
10,500	U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 86⅞	1500	do............ 37⅞
2,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s. 114	1500	do.........s10. 36
2,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st..105½	300	Chi. & N. W. b.c. b3. 74⅞
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st I.d. 89	200	do............ 74⅞
300	West. U. Tel..b. c. 69½	200	do.........b3. 74⅞
400	do............ 69⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 91
300	do............ 69⅝	68	C., C., Cin. & Ind... 88
100	do............ 69⅝	100	Chi. & R. I........111⅝
200	do.........b3. 69⅝	100	Mil. & St. P..b. c. 56
100	Quick. Min. Co. b10. 34	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 76⅝
500	Quick. Pref....... 37⅞	100	Tol., Wab. & West. 76
200	do............ 37½	10	Del., Lack. & W...103⅞
20000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 92⅞	400	St. Louis & I. M... 75⅝
200	Mich. Cen.........118		

TUESDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

The advance and firmness in Exchange on London and in Gold, noticed in our report of yesterday, were fairly supported today, but there was less eagerness to buy Bills for Wednesday's steamer than was anticipated. In the way of settling London credits at the counters of the leading Bankers, the business may have been considerable at 108⅞@108⅞ ℔ cent., but the cash transactions, on the Street, were not important in amount, and the effect in the Gold Room was to produce dullness at 110⅞@110⅞ ℔ cent. The absence of active speculation in Gold is still remarked upon, and nearly the entire business in the Room is for trade account to pay Customs or to settle Exchange. The Customs demand was again large today, and it is likely to continue through the week. Thursday will be observed as a Holiday on the Stock Exchange, at the Banks, and at the Government Offices.

Money among the Brokers worked with ease at 7 ℔ cent. as the rule, with frequent exceptions to the best borrowers at 6 ℔ cent. on call loan.

The Stock Exchange through the forenoon was almost exclusively taken up with the upward movement noticed in our last report in Union Pacific Stock, and the suspicions of a sharp corner in the Cash Stock, between this and Saturday next—the time for closing the transfers for the annual election in March—were so strong as to run up the price to 38@38⅞ ℔ cent., as against 34 on Saturday night, and 36⅞ ℔ cent. last night, and the sales, both for cash and on seller's option, were unusually heavy. The whole capital is 360,000 shares, and yet the present combination to control the Stock were able to force a difference of 1@1⅞ ℔ cent. between the cash price and seller's option to deliver in ten days. The cash sales ranged 37⅞@38⅞@37⅞@38 ℔ cent. In the afternoon the General Railroad speculation showed more spirit than for a day or two, and so did the movement in Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail, and the transactions at the Second Board, and later in the Hall of Exchange, were large in Lake Shore, Telegraph, North-west, New-York Central, Pacific Mail, &c. It was announced from Washington that the extra subsidy of $500,000 per annum to the Pacific Mail had been refused by the Committee of Commerce, but this had very little effect on the Stock either way.

In other departments of the Exchange, the Public Funds were rather inactive, and prices barely as good as on Monday. The Southern Bonds were firm on Tennessees and South Carolinas. The Union Pacific Mortgages were in demand and a fraction stronger, and the Incomes of the same road advanced to 86⅞ ℔ cent.

At the close of the day Gold was dull at 110⅞@110⅞ ℔ cent. The Customs demand of the day was nearly a million of dollars, making $2,134,000 received for Customs since Monday morning. Exchange on London closed firm for 60 days bills at 109⅞ ℔ cent., but less strong for short-sight which was done at 110@110⅞ ℔ cent. The Public Funds left off firm. The Railroad speculation was generally firm, but without a very large or free business.

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 20.

	Monday.	Tuesday
United States New 5s	108⅞	108⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	111⅞	111⅞
American Gold	110⅞	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	92⅞	93⅞
Reading	113⅞	114⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅞	111⅞
North-west Common	73⅞	75⅞
North-west Preferred	91⅞	91⅞
Pacific Mail	57⅞	58
St. Paul Preferred	75⅞	77⅞
St. Paul Common	55⅞	57
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅞	45⅞
Toledo and Wabash	75⅞	76
Western Telegraph	68⅞	70⅞
Erie	31⅞	31⅞
Union Pacific	36⅞	38⅞
Lake Shore	91	91⅞

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 5 o'clock P. M., the Railroad speculation was strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1872.

Gold receipts	$1,039,218 59
Gold payments	112,996 41
Gold balance	73,955,271 29
Currency receipts	147,560 20
Currency payments	327,065 74
Currency balance	5,989,620 89
Customs	984,000 00

The following are the last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States—the market closing steady:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81	114⅝	5-20 reg., '67	111⅞
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	111⅞
5-20 reg., '62	111	5-20 reg., '68	112
5-20 coup., '62	111	5-20 coup., '68	112⅞
5-20 reg., '64	111	10-40 reg	107⅞
5-20 coup., '64	111	10-40 coup	110⅞
5-20 reg., '65	111⅞	5s reg., '81	108⅞
5-20 coup., '65	111⅞	5s coup., '81	108⅞
5-20 reg., '65, n. i	110⅞	6s Currency	114⅞
5-20 coup., '65, n. i	110⅞		

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $4,089,230.

The following bids were made today for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96	Han. & Naples 1st	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	96	Gt. West. 1st, '88	94½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	91	Gt. West. 2d, '93	89½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	91	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Gal. & Chic. Ext	104
Erie 2d 7s, '79	99¼	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	102¼
Erie 3d 7s, '83	97½	Morris & Essex 1st	105
Erie 4th 7s, '80	92½	Morris & Essex 2d	99½
Long Dock Bonds	92	N. J. Cen. 1st New	103½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	94	N. J. Cen. 2d	102
Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	105	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	101
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	101½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	96
Harlem 1st 7s	101½	P., F. W. & C. 8 ℔ c. eq. bs.	101
Harlem C. M. & S. F.	94	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	95
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs.	103	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	102
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bs.	99½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	119	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	85
Chic. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st	113	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d	99½	Chic. & Alton 1st	105
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	Chic. & Alton Inc.	95
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	102¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99¾
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	91¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	93
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	80¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	94
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	86½	Peninsula 1st Conv.	95
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st 8s	97	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	94
Alt. & T. H. 1st	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	106
Alt. & T. H. 2d pref.	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	93½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	79½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	92
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	98	Mil. & St. P., I. Div.	88¾
Chic. & N. W. Con. Bs.	93½	Chic. & Mil. 1st	74
Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bs.	84½	Joliet & Chic. 1st	106
Chic. & N. W. 1st	98	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	92½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	93
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	92½	Tol., P. & War., W. D.	90½
Del., L. & West. 1st	105	Tol., P. & W., Bur. D.	86½
Del., L. & West. 2d	100	Tol., P. & Warr. 2d	84½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	96½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99
T. & W. 1st St. L. Div.	90	Bos., H. & Erie 1st	39½
T. & W. 2d	93½	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	39
T. & W. Equip. Bds.	86	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st	83¼

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Stocks dealt in at the Exchange are as follows:

Del. and Hud. Canal	119¾	Quicksilver Mining	34½
Pennsylvania Coal	210	Quicksilver Mi. Pf.	38½
American Coal	43½	Mariposa Mining Pf.	1½
Canton Co., Baltimore	81	Wells-Fargo Express	67
Cons. Coal of Md.	37½	Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.	69½
Cumb. Coal & Iron	49	United States Ex.	66¾
Western Union Tel.	70½	Pacific Mail	58

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	97½
City 6s, New	100½	100⅝
Camden and Amboy	126¾	127
Pennsylvania Central	63½	64
Reading	114½	114⅝
Lehigh Valley	62½	62½
Catawissa Preferred	46½	47
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	26½
Northern Central	39½	39½
Lehigh Navigation	40½	40½
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93½

The *Evening Post* speaks as follows of the *Annual Statistical Manual*, in quarto form, issued from the office of the *Daily Bulletin*:

"It contains statistical statements of the trade of New-York and the United States in all the leading staples of commerce, the comparisons as to receipts, exports, imports, prices, &c., extending over several years. It also contains much valuable banking and financial information."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been, but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND SATISFACTORY investment of MONEY, and ADVANTAGEOUS EXCHANGE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS, we recommend the six per cent. Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE and OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. Principal and interest payable in gold; interest payable May and November.

Denominations $1,000, $500 and $100, coupon or registered.

Price 94 and accrued interest.

Also the CENTRAL PACIFIC six per cent. Bonds, interest payable January and July, which we buy and sell at current market price.

We buy and sell Government Securities, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange; allow interest (at 4 per cent.) on deposits, make collections, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
HARVEY FISK. No. 5 Nassau-street.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ AN AMPLY SECURED GOLD BOND.

TO HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES who wish to take advantage of the present opportunity for changing their investment, securing the present premium and increasing their yearly interest income nearly one-third, we strongly recommend

NORTHERN PACIFIC SEVEN-THIRTIES,

principal and interest payable in Gold, now selling at par in currency. These bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the road and its earnings, and all the property of the Company, including 23,000 acres, Agricultural, Mineral and Timber Land for EVERY MILE of finished road, or 500 acres for every $1,000 bond. The bonds are in denominations of from $100 to $1,000 coupon, and $100 to $10,000 registered, and, in view of the ample security upon which they are based, we believe no safer investment can be made, nor one yielding a larger income.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $18,500 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—Rail SHIPMENTS—Barley, 4,500 bushels. FLOUR firm, with small city trade at former quotations. WHEAT quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 45. CORN steady and quiet; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 60c. city elevator; 3,000 bushels do. at 60c., at the Niagara elevator. OATS and RYE neglected. BARLEY dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 bushels Western on private terms. SEEDS steady and quiet; Timothy selling in small lots at $3 50@$3 75; Clover, $8 50; large Clover, $7 50. PORK dull at $13 50. LARD dull at 9¼c. HIGHWINES nominally unchanged and no sales reported. CATTLE—Receipts, 344 head, making the supply since Friday 2,486 head, or 146 cars, against 165 cars for the same time last week. Market, though firm was very quiet today, buyers and sellers being wide apart; few sales, mostly common lots, were made. Transactions were as follows: 71 head Ohio steers, ranging from 1,050 to 1,341 lbs., at $4 80@$6 25; 40 head State Bulls, averaging 1,122 lbs., at $5; 18 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,174 lbs., at $5 75. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,946 head, making a total since Friday of 6,368 head; supply for opening of the market is thus far light; sales of 186 head Michigan, averaging 88 lbs., at $7 40. HOGS—Receipts since Friday, 13,572 head; market quiet; sales 311 head at $4 55@$4 87½, the latter for prime.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Winter Double Extra, $6 60; Treble Extra, $7@$7 55; Family, $7 75@$8. WHEAT—Spring higher; No. 2 at $1 36; No. 3 Fall, $1 69; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 75. CORN better; No. 2 Mixed and High Mixed, on track, 41½c.@42c.; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 41½c. OATS firm but inactive; No. 2 at 38c. BARLEY—Buyers off; No. 2 higher; sales at 81c. WHISKY dull at 87c. TOBACCO active and higher; Lugs, $6@$7; Common to Good Leaf, $7@$12 50. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS strong and in good demand. PORK $13, cash; $13 25, buyer March and seller April. BULK-MEATS—Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib, 6¼c., for up country small lots Clear Rib, 6½c.@6¾c.; Shoulders, buyer March, 4½c.; packed lots quoted, Shoulders at 5c. Clear Rib at 6½c.@6¾c., Clear Sides, 7¼c.@8c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 5c.@5½c.; Clear Rib, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 12c.@13c. Lard active; sales mainly futures, business small and quotations higher for cash; held at 8⅞c.@9c. Live HOGS firm at $4@$4 60. CATTLE steady at $2 50@$5 50. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—FLOUR active and higher; Family sold at $7 35@$7 50. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 26; No. 2 do., $1 15@$1 15½; Rejected, $1 06@$1 08; No. 2 Spring, seller March, $1 26¾; No. 1 do., $1 27@$1 29. CORN quiet and unchanged at 40¼c.; Ear, 40c.; Mixed, seller March, 40⅞c. OATS quiet but firm at 32¼c.@32⅞c. for No. 2; seller March, 32⅞c. RYE quiet and unchanged; No. 2 sold at 73½c.@74c. for car lots; 74c. bid for round lots. BARLEY active and higher; No. 2 Spring, strictly fresh, sold at 61c.; regular, 59⅞c. PORK firm and in fair demand at $12 50; seller March, $12 57½@$12 60. LARD steady at $8 87½@$8 90; seller March, $8 95. Green and Bulk MEATS steadier. Live HOGS in fair demand; extreme range, $4 25@$5; bulk of sales at $4 40@$4 60. Dressed HOGS slightly advanced at $5 05@$5 10. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, and 7,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 20.—FLOUR steady; sales, 1,900 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 75 for White Winter, $9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales, 1,100 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in car lots, at $1 55. CORN advanced 2c.; supply light; sales, 8,000 bushels at 72c. BARLEY quiet; Canada held $1@$1 05. RYE inactive. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for Bolted, $1 55 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $23@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 89½c. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour—To Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c. GRAIN in store today—434,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 2,900 bushels Oats, 204,000 bushels Barley, 64,000 bushels Rye, 17,300 bushels Peas.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20.—TOBACCO active; sales, 270 hhds. common to good Lugs, $6@$7 50; low to fair Leaf, $7 75@$12 50. BAGGING strong at 15½c.@16c. FLOUR active and firm, the demand exceeds the supply; Extra Family, $6 75. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; Red and White, $1 60@$1 75. CORN in good demand; choice Shelled, sacked, 60c. OATS firm and in fair demand at 50c. RYE firm at 90c. PROVISIONS active and firm. PORK held at $13 50 for round lots. BACON active on orders; Shoulders at 5¾c., Sides at 7¾c.@8c., packed. Bulk MEATS strong; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Sides, 6¾c.@7c., packed HAMS active; Sugar-cured, 12½c.; Plain, 11½c. LARD in good demand. WHISKY dull at 88c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—FLOUR in fair demand; Family higher; sales at $7 35@$7 50. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 57@$1 60. CORN steady at 47c. OATS steady. BARLEY in fair demand and higher. BUTTER firm and unchanged. PORK—Demand light, and holders firm at $13 25. LARD—Demand light, and holders firm at 9c.@9⅛c. Bulk MEATS—Demand light, and holders firm; Shoulders, 5c.; Sides, 6¾c.; sales, 100,000 lbs. Shoulder at 5c., seller March. BACON dull and drooping; none offering; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; sales Clear Rib Sides, 7½c., seller 1st of April. Live HOGS firm and in fair demand at $4 60@$5; receipts, 2,000 head. WHISKY steady at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm and in fair demand at $1 28 for No. 1, $1 26 for No. 2. OATS firm and in fair demand at 32¼c. for No. 2. CORN in fair demand and lower, at 40¼c. RYE advanced and in fair demand at 73c. for No. 1. BARLEY active and higher at 61c. for No. 2 Fall. Live HOGS firm and scarce at $4 20@$4 40. PORK—Demand light; holders firm at $12 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Feb. 20.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales of Amber Michigan at $1 54; No. 2 Red, $1 49½; No. 3 do., $1 42. CORN dull and a shade lower at 46⅞c.@46½c. for Low Mixed. OATS quiet at 42¼c. for No. 1; 41c. for Michigan; 37c. for Rejected. CLOVER-SEED steady at $5 65. Dressed HOGS steady at $5 20. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn and 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bushels Wheat and 3,000 bushels Corn.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 20.—COTTON firm for good grades; others nominal; Middling, 22¼c.@22⅞c.; net receipts, 1,168 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,098 bales; to Barcelona, 1,300 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 71,853 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—COTTON active and firm; Middling, 22⅞c.; net receipts, 10,283 bales; gross, 10,359 bales; exports to Havre, 1,843 bales; to Boston, 1,348 bales; sales, 10,000 bales; stock, 228,729 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 20.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 20⅞c.; net receipts, 424 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 52,114 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 20.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22c.@22⅞c.; net receipts, 897 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 26,958 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 20.—COTTON dull; Middling, 22⅞c.; net receipts, 752 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,034 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 67,083 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 20—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, old, 92⅞; 1867s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 88⅞.

1½ P. M.—American Securities quiet and steady.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, old, 92⅞; 1867s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 88⅞.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 20.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Feb. 20—P. M.—Rentes closed 56f. 47c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer; Middling Uplands, 11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans, have been been made at 11⅞d. for Middling. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 14th inst., have been 66,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 11,000 quarters, including 5,000 American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is strong. The sales of the day are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton at sea nearly due from Savannah or Charleston have been made at 11 5-16d. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. Corn, 28s. 6d. ℔ quarter. PROVISIONS—Tallow, 44s. ℔ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export. Advices from Manchester more favorable, but do not affect the market here. PROVISIONS—Lard, 45s. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 20.—PETROLEUM, 44⅞f. for fine pale American.

LONDON, Feb. 20—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 62s.

Non-Explosive—Singular Grounds for Claiming Damages.

Some time ago a child of Mr. WILLIAM MULHOLLAND died from the effects of burns caused by the explosion of a lamp. The father brought a suit against JENNY & SON, the firm who sold him the oil, claiming that it was adulterated, and laying his damages at $5,000. The case was tried yesterday in the Brooklyn City Court before Judge MCCUE, and resulted in a verdict for the defendants. The novel character of the case has excited much interest among merchants.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	7	Mess, bales	53
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Spirits Turp., bbls.	48
Cotton, bales	2,436	Oil, bbls.	88
Cotton-seed, bags	250	Pork, pkgs.	320
Cotton-seed meal, bgs	868	Beef, pkgs.	593
Cotton-seed oil, bbls.	36	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,717
Dried fruit, pkgs.	13	Grease, pkgs.	138
Eggs, bbls.	721	Lard, pkgs.	1,163
Flour, bbls.	4,852	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Wheat, bushels	7,000	Butter, pkgs.	1,519
Corn, bushels	42,400	Cheese, pkgs.	1,591
Oats, bushels	9,575	Tallow, pkgs.	146
Malt, bushels	2,500	Lard-oil, bbls.	10
Barley, bushels	7,823	Dressed Hogs, No.	3,621
Grass-seed, bags	1,441	Peanuts, bags	515
Beans, bbls.	241	Silver Ore, sacks	212
Corn-meal, bbls.	210	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	53
Corn-meal, bags	400	Starch, boxes	800
Hemp, bales	41	Skins, bales	8
Hops, bales	21	Tobacco, hhds.	107
Horns, No.	10,454	Tobacco, boxes, &c.	315
Hides, No.	2,179	Whisky, bbls.	324
Hides, bales	182	Wool, bales	108
Leather, sides	18,379		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Atlantic King*, for Liverpool—448 bales Cotton, 50 hhds. Tallow, 537 boxes Bacon, 90 logs Maple, 22 logs Mahogany, 100 bbls. Resin, 14,892 bushels Wheat, 614 tcs. Lard, 30 tons Dye-wood.

By the ship *Star of China*, for London—500 bales Oil-cake, 2,000 bags Oil-cake, 3,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 179 boxes Clocks, 10 boxes Clothes-pins, 4,320 Staves, 161 boxes Bacon, 200 bbls. Pork, 1,250 bbls. Sperm Oil, 70 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the bark *Homborsund*, for Londonderry—22,400 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Kings County*, for Antwerp—602 pks. Tallow, 8,331 bushels Wheat, 1,105 boxes Bacon, 3,053 tcs. Lard, 25,560 Staves, 1,000 boxes Logwood, 300 bbls. Lard.

By the brig *Orbit*, for Cienfuegos—1,773 Shooks and Hoops, 20,800 Hoops, 21,400 lbs. Lard, 100 bbls. Flour, 160 bbls. Potatoes, 15 bbls. Beans, 1 case Tobacco, 100 bags Rice, 2,896 lbs. Hams, 30 bbls. Onions, 20 dozen Brooms, 455 lbs. Butter, 100 bundles Paper, 2,928 lbs. Bacon, 100 cases Petroleum, 5 boxes Show-cases, 2 boxes Cheese, 5 boxes Matches.

By the brig *Renshaw*, for Cienfuegos—50 kegs Nails, 67,750 Hoops, 2,220 Shooks, and Heads.

By the brig *Bismarck*, for Aspinwall—754 tons Coal.

By the bark *Hesperus*, for Cardenas—761 empty Hhds.

And from Philadelphia, for Nisita, by the bark *Maria Angelita*—54,795 gallons Refined Petroleum.

And from Baltimore, during the week: For Dublin, Ireland, by the British ship *Royal Charter*—51,879 bushels Corn....Londonderry, Ireland, by the Norwegian bark *Lorenzo*—27,962 bushels Corn....Matanzas, by the bark *J. G. Norwood*—2,600 Shooks, 2,600 pairs Heads, 42,000 Hoops, 418 Empty Casks....Belfast, Ireland, by the British brig *Carlton*—41,226 bushels Corn, 120,249 lbs. Tallow, 105 bags Clover-seed....San Andreas, by the schooner *Francis*—100 boxes Soap, 500 gallons Coal-oil, 30,000 Shingles, 14,000 Lumber, 16 pks. Sundries, 750 pks. Lard, 625 pks. Butter, 102 bags Rice, 50 bbls. Flour, 15 bbls. Bread, 5 bbls. Pork, 4 bbls. Beef, 1,667 lbs. Hams....Belfast, Ireland, British bark *Lanercost*—16,393 bushels Corn....Londonderry, Ireland, British bark *E. H. Duvall*—40,751 bushels Corn....Penarth Roads, Norwegian bark *Javenta*—21,892 bushels Corn....Bordeaux, North German brig *Superb*—300 hhds. Tobacco, 82 Oars....San Francisco, ship *Humboldt*—1,400 tons Coal....Cork, British bark *Flower O. May*—16,906 bushels Corn....St. John's British schooner *William*—3,542 lbs. Hams, 525 lbs. Butter, 512 Shooks and Heads, 800 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Pork, 3,039 lbs. Lard....St. John's, P. R., British brig *Cleta*—304 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. Pork, 190 bbls. Potatoes, 75 bbls. Bread, 4,650 lbs. Lard, 2,250 lbs. Butter, 3,780 lbs. Hams, 18,000 lbs. Candles, 1,384 lbs. Cheese, 110 bbls. Mackrel, 30 cases Matches, 100 Grind-stones, 300 boxes Soap, 200 boxes Herrings, 256 Shooks and Heads, 2 Scales, 2 pks. Sundries, 34 bales Tobacco, 3,100 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 100 kegs Crackers, 100 boxes Crackers....Matanzas, brig *J. B. Brown*—3,788 Shooks and Heads, 24,000 Hoops, 88 tons Coal, 150 dozen Brooms....Berbice—Portuguese brig *Mataiide and Irmaas*—210 bbls. Pork, 60 bbls. Beef, 146 bbls. Bread, 10 bbls. Tar, 50 bbls. Meal, 516 bbls. Flour, 2,933 lbs. Hams, 346 lbs. Bacon, 2,500 lbs. Lard, 3,000 lbs. Candles, 50 bushels Corn, 200 bushels Bran, 260 gallons Petroleum, 500 reams Paper, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 16 bales Hay, 15 pks. Wood-ware, 55 cases Canned Goods, 944 Hoops, 944 Shooks, 50 carboys Vitrol....Ponce, P. R., schooner *Lottie*—200 bags Rice, 800 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Meal, 30 bbls. Pork, 30 bbls. Bread, 8,490 lbs. Hams, 7,500 lbs. Lard, 1,246 lbs. Butter, 3,000 lbs. Candles, 790 lbs. Cheese, 2,500 gallons Kerosene, 1,000 reams Paper, 10 dozen Buckets, 10 dozen Brooms, 30 boxes Salt, 50 boxes Crackers, 100 kegs Crackers, 15 cases Crackers, 181 bushels Oats, 13,000 Hoops, 115,000 Shingles, 20 cases Canned Goods....Arecibo, brig *Jennie Morton*, 100 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. Pork, 25 bbls. Bread, 15 bbls. Oats, 6 puncheons Corn-meal, 300 bags Rice, 6,800 lbs. Lard, 2,589 lbs. Hams, 1,257 lbs. Butter, 1,250 lbs. Candles, 2,000 gallons Coal-oil, 30 boxes Crackers, 80 kegs Crackers, 1 case Crackers, 800 reams Paper, 16 boxes Oysters, 4 boxes Preserves, 1 box Scale, 10,000 Hoops, 13,000 Shooks and Heads.

COFFEE—Has been quite dull, and wholly nominal as to price. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 16,640 bags; and the stock in first hands this morning was 98,236 bags here, and 131,475 bags at all the distributing ports, the latter including at Galveston 3,500 bags, Savannah 2,500 bags, Mobile 2,995 bags, and Baltimore 24,744 bags. No sales have been made from first hands here, during the week.

COTTON—Has been offered rather more freely for early delivery, and has been quoted ⅛c. ℔ lb. lower, closing in favor of buyers, on a moderate trade; sales, 3,889 bales, including 2,465 bales to shippers, 609 bales to spinners, 115 bales to speculators and 700 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a fair business was reported, but at a reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb.; sales, 20,100 bales, (3,406 bales last evening and 16,700 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for February, 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 400 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22 13-16c.; February, 100 bales at 22 13-16c.; March, 100 bales at 22 15-16c., and April, 100 bales at 23 9-16c., together; March, 200 bales at 22 15-16c., 400 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22 15-16c., 200 bales at 22⅞c.; April, 600 bales at 23⅞c., 300 bales at 23 9-16c., 100 bales at 23⅞c.; May, 100 bales at 23⅞c., 100 bales at 23 13-16c.; June, 100 bales at 23⅞c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales March for 100 bales April, ⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales February for 100 bales March. And today, for February, 100 bales at 22⅞c., 300 bales at 22 11-16c.; March, 1,200 bales at 23c., 300 bales at 22 15-16c., 100 bales at 22⅞c., 300 bales at 22 13-16c., 500 bales at 22⅞c., 100 bales at 22⅞c., 1,000 bales at 22 13-16c., 700 bales at 22⅞c., 800 bales at 22 13-16c., 1,300 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22 13-16c., 100 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22 11-16c.; April, 600 bales at 23⅞c., 200 bales at 23 9-16c., 200 bales at 23⅞c., 300 bales at 23⅞c.; 400 bales at 23 7-16c., 500 bales at 23⅞c., 600 bales at 23 7-16c., 200 bales at 23 5-16c., 600 bales at 23⅞c., 300 bales at 23 7-16c., 900 bales at 23⅞c., 700 bales at 23 5-16c., 100 bales at 23⅞c., 300 bales at 23⅞c., 400 bales at 23 5-16c., 100 bales at 23⅞c.; May, 400 bales at 23⅞c., 100 bales at 23 13-16c., 400 bales at 23⅞c., 300 bales at 23⅞c., 1,100 bales at 23 11-16c., 100 bales at 23⅞c.; June, 200 bales at 23⅞c., 100 bales at 23⅞c., 100 bales at 23 11-16c.; July, 100 bales at 23 13-16c. The average quotation of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were as follows: February, 22.78c., March, 22.96c., April, 23.64c., May, 23.86c., June, 23.95c. The receipts at this port today were 2,436 bales, including 216 bales from Charleston, 1,079 bales from New-Orleans, 298 bales from Galveston, 257 bales from Savannah, 110 bales from Norfolk, 476 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 16,018 bales, and thus far this week were 43,393 bales, against 52,819 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,132,785 bales, against 2,726,906 bales same time in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21
Good Ordinary	21⅞	22	22⅞	22⅞
Low Middling	22⅞	22⅞	23	23⅞
Middling	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
Good Middling	24	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderate call for State and Western Flour on the basis of previous quotations for really desirable lots. No. 2 Superfine shipping and trade extras have been in most demand, and have been offered with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,150 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$6 65; inferior to good Extra State, $6 75@$7; good to fancy at $7@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 75@$7; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 15 ℔ bbl. Included in the sales were 2,500 bbls. common Extra State at $6 75@$6 80, delivered; 300 bbls. fair do. at $6 90, in store, 750 bbls Extra City do. at $7 40, and 300 bbls. unsound Extra State at $6 50 ℔ bbl.

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand and steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., $6 25@$8 30 for ordinary to very good, and $8 30@$10 65 for very good to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand and firm at $4 10@$5 15 ℔ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been rather more sought after at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 05@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 450 bbls. Brandywine in puncheons is quoted at $19 25@$19 75.

FRUIT—Trade has been dull. Prices have been without remarkable alteration. Sales, 2,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 50 ℔ box, and 2,000 boxes loose Muscatel on private terms.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been fairly active, with the main call for Spring, chiefly for No. 1 and No. 2 Milwaukee, in store and afloat, and for No. 2 Chicago, in store, mostly for shipment, though in part for milling, at about previous quotations. There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Red and Amber Western, mainly for export; but the high figures claimed for prime samples have been against free purchases. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,500 bushels, at $1 64 for strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, delivered; $1 62 for choice do., in store; $1 61 for good No. 2 do., delivered; $1 59@$1 60 for good to prime do., in store; $1 56@$1 56½ for No. 2 Chicago, in store, with $1 58 reported bid delivered; $1 68 for Red Western, in store; $1 72 for Red State, afloat; $1 70@$1 80 for White State and Western, in small lots, with $1 72 reported bid for prime Amber Michigan, in store, and $1 74½ for do., afloat....Corn has been less firm as to price, on a freer offering, and confident demand for home use, as well as shipment. The bulk of the business has been in prime New Mixed Western, which closed heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at 70c.@72c. for new, in lots, chiefly at 71¼c.@72c. for prime samples delivered, closing at 71½c. for prime afloat; 73c. for old and new Mixed Western, afloat; 71½c.@73c. for Yellow and White Western; 71c.@72c. for Yellow Southern....Rye has been quoted firm as to price, but has been very quiet. Prime samples rather scarce....Barley has attracted less attention, but has been without material change as to price; sales, 4,700 bushels at 90c. for Western, and 80c. for two-rowed State....Barley-malt has been inactive and unsettled in price....Oats have been moderately sought after at about previous figures. Prime samples have been offered sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at 53c.@54½c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat, chiefly at 54c., afloat; 51c.@52c., chiefly at 51½c., for do. in store; 52c. for Black, in store, and 54½c.@56c. for White Western and Ohio, the latter for choice, ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—A fair demand prevails for stock, with values quoted strong and buoyant; sales 200 bales bags, in bond at 12c., gold; also 1,000 rolls domestic Cloth, deliverable through the Summer, at 15c.

HEMP—There has been a fair call for Jute and Jute Butts at steady rates; sales 1,350 bales Jute on private terms; 1,000 bales Jute Butts, January shipments, at 3⅞c., gold; and 200 bales do., at Boston, at 3⅞c., currency, ℔ lb. Other kinds dull.

HIDES—Have been scarce and very firm, but inactive; sales 500 Entre Rios at 27⅞c., gold; 3,200 Dry Mexican, and 700 Dry Texas on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been purchased to the extent of 550,000 lbs. at 28⅞c.@28⅞c. cash, and 28⅞c. March delivery; market firm. Iron has been held with increased confidence, in view of the favorable foreign advices, and a fair demand; sales, 800 tons Eglinton Pig at $39 50 and $39 50, closing with Eglinton quoted at $40; Glengarnock and Langloan at $41, and Coltness at $42@$43 50; 300 tons No. 1 American Pig, and 400 tons No. 2 do., on private terms, closing with No. 1 quoted at $42@$43, and No. 2 at $41@$44, for large and small lots; 200 tons Wrought Scrap, at $52 50; 100 packs Russia sheet on private terms. Lead, Spelter and Zinc remain as last noticed. Pig-tin dull at previous nominal quotations. Tin Plates in active request at decidedly better prices; sales, 5,000 boxes assorted Charcoal at $10 62½@$10 75, closing at $10 75; 1,000 boxes Charcoal Terne at $9 25@$9 75, closing at $9 75@$10; and 1,000 boxes Coke Terne at $8 37½@$8 75, closing at $8 50@$9, gold, ℔ box.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been more active, 956 bbls. having been sold, (including 675 bbls. at auction,) at 55c.@60c. ℔ gallon. Nothing new in foreign. Yesterday's report—crowded out this morning—was as follows: "There has been a moderate inquiry noted, with sales of 225 bbls. New-Orleans at 53c.@61c.; and 461 hhds. and 49 tcs. new crop Muscovado, for boiling purposes, at 34½c. ℔ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 28c.@40c.; Cuba, 19c.@35c.; English Islands, 25c.@35c., and New-Orleans at 42c.@63c. for new, ℔ gallon."

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light stock and held with confidence, on the basis of $4 75 for Strained, with a moderate inquiry noted; sales, 830 bbls. at the quoted rate....Desirable lots of Tar have been firm as to price, but in light request, at previous figures....Spirits Turpentine has been very scarce and wanted, with 88c.@90c. given as the quotations for prompt delivery; sales were reported of 179 bbls., seller March, at 90c.; also 220 bbls., for early delivery, at 88c.@90c., closing at 89c.@89½c. for merchantable, ℔ gallon.

OILS—There has been a ready call for Linseed at 87c.@88c., in casks. Crude Whale has been purchased to the extent of 1,470 bbls. Northern, in lots, at New-Bedford, at 75c., and 650 bbls. Humpback, at do., on private terms. Crude Sperm has been moderately sought after, with sales reported of 575 bbls., for export, at $1 56, and 330 bbls., to manufacturers, at New-Bedford, part reported as high as $1 60 ℔ gallon. Other kinds quiet. We quote: Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale at 82c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 57; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached at $1 75; Lard-oil, Fall and Winter, at 75c.@82½c.; Red-oil at 48c.; do. Saponified, 55c.@56c.; Linseed-oil at 87c.@88c., in job lots, in casks; Olive-oil at $1 37½@$1 40, in casks; Menhaden at 55c.@58c.; Extra Refined Seal at 82½c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 50c.@51c.; Yellow, 58c.@62c.; White, 68c.@73c. ℔ gallon; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.

PETROLEUM—The market has been very quiet since our last, and rather easier as to price....Refined for early delivery quoted at 22c. here, and 21½c. at Philadelphia, for Standard White. At Philadelphia 3,000 bbls. Standard White were sold for February delivery at 21½c....Refined in cases quoted nominally at 28c.@28½....Crude scarce and quoted at 13½c.@13½c. ℔ gallon....Shipping Crude at 16c.@16½c....Naphtha nominal....Creek figures as before.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market has been generally very dull, today, yet values have been without material alteration. The assessment meeting at the Produce Exchange interrupted business. The main inquiry has been for old Mess, for prompt delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of only 1,425 bbls. at $13 37½ for (1,200 bbls.) old Western Mess, $14 for new Mess, and $12 for new Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been limited and prices have been quoted about the same....Dressed Hogs continue in moderate request at 6⅞c.@6¾c. for City, and at 5⅞c.@5¾c., chiefly at 5⅞c.@5 13-16c. for Western, ℔ lb....Cut-meats continue in fair demand at 8⅞c.@9⅞c., for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5⅞c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. The reported sales include 250 tcs. Pickled Hams at 9c.@9⅞c., and 25 boxes Bellies at 8c. ℔ lb....Bacon has been quiet since our last, the firmness of holders checking business; offerings restricted. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 boxes, including 50 boxes light Cumberland at 7⅞c. and 200 boxes Short Clear at 7⅞c. ℔ lb....Lard has been quoted firm, on a fair demand, largely for No. 1 Western, which has been most freely dealt in for prompt delivery. Prime Western Steam and Kettle, and prime City Lard has been purchased moderately, the extreme prices claimed having been against free operations. Sales have been reported of 1,900 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery at 9⅞c.@10c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅞c. for prime Western Steam; 10c. for prime Kettled-rendered; 9⅞c.@9⅞c. for prime to choice City; 9⅞c. for choice do., in new packages; 9⅞c. for No. 1, and 10c.@10⅞c. for Refined. For forward delivery there has been a fair inquiry noted at about previous figures. Sales, 2,750 tcs. prime Western steam, including 500 tcs., seller February, at 9⅞c.; 1,250 tcs., seller March at 9⅞c.; 750 tcs., seller April at 10c.; and 250 tcs., seller May, at 10⅞c. ℔ lb....Beef has been in light request, at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 50 bbls. Tierce Beef has been dull at from $12@$18 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, and $24 50@$25 for City Extra do., ℔ tierce. Beef Hams have been in less request at $22@$26 as the extremes....Butter and Cheese, as before.

SEEDS—Clover has been fairly active, but irregular as to price; sales 3,350 bags, mainly to shippers, at 9⅞c.@10⅞c. for Indiana; 9⅞c.@9⅞c. for Ohio, and 10⅞c. for extra Michigan. Calcutta Linseed has been active and firm, with sales reported of 2,800 bags from store, and 2,000 bags by the *British Monarch*, at $2 50, gold, 60 days; 2,700 bags, to arrive by the *Carrie Reed*, at $2 52½, gold, same credit, and 2,500 bags by the *Wethersfield*, February shipments, at $2 50, gold, same credit. Other kinds dull.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, including Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅞c.; Family, 8⅞c., and No. 2, 6⅞c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been quite moderate for refining and trade purposes at essentially unchanged rates; sales, 754 hhds., 73 bbls., and 1,084 boxes, including 550 hhds. good refining Cuba at 9⅞c.; 193 hhds. and 73 bbls. Demerara on private terms; 11 hhds. French Islands on private terms; 974 boxes Centrifugal, No. 12, at 10c., and 110 boxes high grade Molasses Sugar, to the trade, on private terms. Refined quiet. Quotations as before.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been quoted weak for Tallow, which has been offered with more freedom, while the demand has been more confident. Stearine has been in fair request, and prime samples have been held with increased firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 154,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅞c.@9⅞c. for fair ordinary to prime, and 9⅞c. for prime pks., free; also, 125 hhds. prime Stearine, for prompt and March delivery, at 9⅞c.@9⅞c., and 31,000 pks. Grease at 7c.@8⅞c., ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been dull, but steady; 100 hhds. were sold at 7⅞c.@12c. ℔ lb. Seed Leaf has been in light request at former rates; 150 cases Ohio and 50 cases new crop Western, on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 20c.@55c. ℔ lb. Of Havana, 200 bales were sold at 95c.@$1 10 ℔ lb. Manufactured inactive at old rates.

WHISKY—Has advanced to 92c.@92½c. ℔ gallon, with sales reported of 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been more inquiry noted for berth room, chiefly for Grain, Clover-seed, and Provisions, with Grain rates again reported a shade stronger. There has also been a moderate call for room for Cotton, Resin, Oil-cake and Tobacco at late figures. In the chartering line, a pretty fair demand has been reported for vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trade, with the advantage as to rates in favor of ship-owners, who insist, on full asking prices, thus impeding business. Two or three Petroleum negotiations were pending at a late hour, including one from Philadelphia, but not definitely closed....For Liverpool the reported engagements, since our last, include 355 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. by sail and ⅞d. by steam, ℔ lb.; 46,500 bushels Grain, by steam, at 6⅞d. for Corn and 8⅞d. for Wheat, ℔ bushel; 2,850 pks. Provisions, a 17s. 6d. by steam, mostly by steam; 2,300 bags Clover-seed, by steam, at 2⅞s.; 30 tons Leather, by do., at 50s. ℔ ton; also, an American bark, 825 tons, with general cargo, including Wheat, from Portland, Oregon, on private terms....For London, by sail, 7,800 bushels Corn at 5⅞d. ℔ bushel....For Glasgow, by sail, 3,000 bushels Corn at 5⅞d. ℔ bushel....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 447 tons, with about 2,700 quarters Grain at 8s. 6d., or, if direct, 3d. off....For Havre, by steam, 50 hhds Tallow, and 50 pks. Bacon and Lard, at ⅞c.; and 4 bales Skins at ⅞c., ℔ lb....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, an American bark, 462 tons, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For the United Kingdom and the Continent, a German bark, 650 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported without reliable particulars....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 701 tons, rumored, (rechartered,) with equal to about 4,600 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms....For Antwerp, 175 pks. Bacon and Lard at 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton....For Bremen, 250 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. ℔ ton....For Hamburg, 250 tcs. Lard at 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton, to complete cargo....For Amsterdam, 12 pks. Ashes at 25s....For Genoa, 1,400 boxes Extract of Logwood, on private terms....For Aspinwall, an American bark, 427 tons, with Coal, at $5 ℔ ton....For Australia, an American ship, 1,307 tons, another 1,186 tons, and another 1,104 tons, in ballast, from San Francisco and back, with Coal, on private terms.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

CATHARINE EULER, a rag-picker, seventy-six years of age, was run over yesterday morning at Thirty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, by a milk wagon driven by CHARLES ELDER, and was severely injured about the head and face.

ANTOINETTE WANNEKE, aged nine years, of No. 235 Second-street, while playing yesterday in the yard of Primary School No. 31, fell and fractured her thigh.

Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest in the case of ANTONIO MONTEVERDI, who was crushed by the falling of a wall during the fire at Nos. 9 and 11 Baxter-street, on Friday night. It was shown that deceased was warned of his danger, but replied that if he had to die he would die there, and refused to leave. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

CHARLES FROST, the burglar, died yesterday in Park Hospital, from the fracture of the skull received by falling from a roof at No. 145 Duane-street, a full account of which has been published in the TIMES. It is said that he was, until recently, a man of good repute and in easy circumstances. Having accumulated some money by keeping an oyster saloon in Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-first-street, he purchased a farm near Rahway, N. J., but afterward returned to the City, and opened a drinking saloon in West-street, near Robinson.

Dr. JOHN BEACH yesterday made a post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. HANNAH KING, a widow, who had died at her residence, No. 242 West Forty-first-street, with the result of showing that death had been caused by metro-peritonitis. The case will be investigated by Coroner HERRMAN.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN in the case of SAMUEL HALLIDAY, porter at No. 93 Fulton-street, who died from injuries received by the breaking of a dummy elevator. The evidence showed that the ropes were much worn, and a verdict was rendered censuring LODER & LOCKWOOD, the occupants, for not prohibiting the use of the dummy after being informed that the ropes were unsafe.

FRANK A. BAKER, aged nine years, who lived at No. 212 East Twenty-sixth-street, was reported to Coroner YOUNG, yesterday, as having died from the effect of a kick from JACOB FERRIS, a schoolmate. The case will be investigated.

LIBBY DORIS was arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge made by CHARLES V. PECKHAM, No. 687 Broadway, from whom human hair worth $81 was obtained, and BENNET WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway, who lost laces worth $171. The prisoner was committed for examination on these charges, details of which have been published in the TIMES. EVA ST. VALERIE, the confederate of the prisoner, who was taken with convulsions at Police Head-quarters, is yet in Bellevue Hospital, and has not been arraigned.

New charges have been made against W. J. POLLOCK by Capt. BRACKETT before Commissioner SHIELDS for fraudulent importation of linen goods, &c., by the steamer *Oceanica*, to very heavy amounts. Special Agent CHALKER has also made additional charges against him for a like offense. T. J. MCGRATH, a cartman of POLLOCK's, and alleged to be an accomplice, was arrested at No. 55 Carrol-street, Brooklyn, and it is expected that he will be held as States evidence against POLLOCK.

ALEXANDER CLAPPERTON, who was charged with conspiring to defraud the United States by the presentation of false papers at the Sub-treasury, has been indicted, and gave $5,000 bail before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, to appear for trial.

The New-York Times,

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Rose Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—L'AFRICAINE, (German Opera.)—Mme. Inez Fabbri and Mr. Carl Bernard.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraly Troupe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

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DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation are instructed to investigate during the recess the abuses so frequently complained of in the management of the Quarantine Commission, the Emigrant Commission, and the Health Officers of the Port. The brief time allowed them does not permit the Committee to go about hunting for testimony, or to examine witnesses at random, with a view to elicit facts. They will have to rely on persons having knowledge and proof of malfeasance in these officials to come forward and present their facts, and we trust that those who are cognizant of the abuses which all know to exist, and which all desire to see corrected, will appear with their statements and proofs before the Committee, in order that a basis may be formed for intelligent legislation upon the subject

Mr. GREELEY frequently objects strongly and abusively to the interference of Federal officers in politics and legislation, provided they are not of the Fenton-Greeley stripe. What does he say to the appearance at Albany, as the avowed paid lobby agent of the Erie Ring, of his personal friend, CHARLES THOMPSON, Postmaster at Corning? If Mr. THOMPSON happens to be removed for neglecting his duties, how Mr. GREELEY will howl about the proscription of Fenton men!

A rumor is in circulation that Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT, the most prominent representatives of the English stockholders in Erie, have made an arrangement with GOULD & Co. to retire voluntarily from the Erie management, on condition that there shall be no further attempt to recover the stolen property of the Corporation. This, it is alleged, will cause the withdrawal of the bill to repeal the Classification act. Any such rumors are of dubious origin. They are industriously spread by one of GOULD'S own tools, and their motive is obvious. The repeal of the Classification bill, moreover, is not a measure pressed in the interest of English or any other class of stockholders, but of all, and is further designed to remove from our statute-book a law that was placed there by corruption, and which cannot remain without shaking the faith of the public in the present Legislature.

For two and a half years preceding July, 1871, New-York City afforded as pure a specimen of Democratic rule as could well be found. In that time the bonded and floating debt of the City was increased by over eighty millions. In thirty-five months the Republican National Administration has reduced the debt of the United States over two hundred and eighty millions. The Democrats now ask the people to intrust to them the National Government rather than to the party that has produced these results.

Justice and Mayor Hall.

We cannot learn from our reporters that Mayor HALL presented himself in any of our Courts yesterday, and clamored vociferously for an instant trial—especially in the absence of evidence for the prosecution, and with his dearest friend on the Bench. Yet there is no reason why he should not have gone through this performance on Tuesday as well as on Monday—nor, indeed, why he should not repeat it every day this week. It costs nothing, and it has a wonderful effect. It has nearly moved one Judge to tears. It has caused one audience to give the Mayor what the reporters call "an ovation." Why not try it again and again? It is quite as good as any play to be seen at the theatres. You see the Mayor, who unquestionably signed fraudulent warrants which he ought not to have signed, and defended them after they were exposed, entering a court-room which has been previously packed with his friends. All the lawyers present, anxious to keep up the bright reputation of the Bar, press forward to shake hands with him. The Judge declares that the accused is conscious of his innocence—as if he could not say the same of every prisoner brought before him. The defendant quotes a scrap of dog-Latin, and translates it for the benefit of the Bench, and then goes on drivelling about ALGERNON SYDNEY and JAMES II. The crowd applaud him to the skies. If Justice can be said to have anything to do with such proceedings as these, it is Justice descending from her seat to mix in an intoxicating orgie—Justice with her skirts bedraggled in the mire, and with her arms round the neck of the criminal.

If we had described HALL'S offenses on Monday, we should have been charged with impropriety in attempting to prejudice a case which is still *sub judice*. But the defendant, it appears, is permitted to go into the very place where he is to be tried, and put in force all kinds of pettifogging dodges to anticipate a verdict. If this is proper, let the other side be heard also. It is the people, not Mayor HALL, who have been deeply injured. The Mayor was in a position of great trust and responsibility. He could have defeated all the Ring's frauds by refusing to sign the swindling warrants. Nothing short of a *mandamus* could have excused him for signing these warrants—and even if a *mandamus* could have been obtained from one of the Ring Judges, HALL should have come out plainly and said to the people, "A conspiracy has been hatched to cheat you. I am asked to sign warrants for money which has never been earned, in favor of persons whom I know to be rogues. I will not sign these warrants. Rather than do it I will resign my office, and I appeal to you, the public, to decide whether I am right or wrong." That course was open to HALL. But he was just then engaged, not in mouthing about his innocence, but in defending TWEED and CONNOLLY, in persuading the public that the Tweed rule was the best the City had ever seen, and in signing warrant after warrant for the benefit of a little knot of men whom he must have known to be rogues. Nay—even after the fraud had been fully brought to light, HALL defended and justified it. The warrants, he said, may have been exorbitant—but that was all. You could find no other fault with them. He did not even pretend that he had been deceived by his confederates, for at that time he fully believed that his confederates would carry the election. It was only after the 7th of November that he thought of playing the part of the simple countryman who has been taken in by city sharpers. Now he complains of "persecution," and raves like a strolling mountebank in a barn about his "wrongs." Wrongs! Have the people suffered no wrongs at this man's hands? Is it not a wrong that millions should have been stolen from the City Treasury under cover of his signature?

It is not the TIMES, but Mayor HALL, who wishes to prejudge the case. This is what he is after when he goes ranting before a Judge who is among the most intimate friends he has in the world. "He *will* be tried on a certain day. He will have this man on the bench, and the other man to prosecute him, and no other." This is the style which he adopts. He still believes that he can carry everything before him by the sheer force of "cheek." We do not know what Judge will be selected to try this insolent offender. But we are quite sure it ought not to be Judge BEDFORD. You might as well have talked of trying JIM FISK or JAY GOULD before BARNARD or CARDOZO. A Judge ought to know neither friends nor enemies—but some Judges cannot rise to that view of their duties. Let us have a fair trial, if that be possible. If HALL is acquitted, why then let us raise a monument to him, and "run him" for Governor next Fall—or better still, let us apply a salve to his wounded feelings by getting the National Republican Convention to nominate him for President. If you injure a man, ought not full reparation to be made? And clearly it is a great injury to any man to accuse him of being the confederate of thieves when he has only helped to put a few millions in their pockets.

The Charter Notification Meeting.

Last night's meeting at the Cooper Institute was as truly representative a gathering of the intelligence, the wealth, and the public spirit of the community as have been any of its predecessors during the course of the Reform movement. Men of all conditions and classes were there, impelled by the desire of seeing honestly carried out the great work which had been so nobly begun. That the hall was filled in all its parts must have been a pleasant surprise to those who had noted the hastiness and incompleteness of the preliminary arrangements, and the total silence of most of the newspapers of the City upon the fact that the meeting was to take place. The chief promoters of last night's rally only arrived from Albany on Saturday. Considering these facts, the meeting itself must rank, not only as a brilliant success, but as an unmistakable proof that the people of New-York are capable of retaining a sustained interest in the affairs of the City, and stand firm in their resolve to see that their honest vote is honestly carried to a practical issue.

The remarkably able and effective expository speech of Ex-Gov. SALOMON gave the true key-note to the entire proceedings. To have engaged the fixed and appreciative attention of a mixed audience on the leading merits of a question like minority representation, was a feat which presupposes no common tact and vigor of expression. To have disposed, at the same time, of all the sophistries with which the opponents of the charter have endeavored to surround this issue, without becoming either tiresome or abstruse, was a still greater triumph of argumentative oratory. With the ground so successfully cleared, the meeting was prepared to give intelligent attention to the very exhaustive and lucid analysis of the charter entered into by Mr. STERNE, and could even see some little point in the rambling and rather incoherent oration of Mr. GREELEY. It has apparently become so much of second nature with the latter gentleman to be a "bolter," that he took occasion to go off at a right-angle from the language of the resolutions adopted by the meeting. The second resolution dwelt upon the necessity of every member of the Legislature refraining from insisting upon his individual views, in order to bring about the needed reform in our City Government. Mr. GREELEY went out of his way to counsel the Committee to defer to the individual views of the "strong men" of the Legislature, to speak to them "kindly," treat them deferentially, and generally speaking, cajole them into giving a modified approval of the work of the best minds in New-York, and the adopted charter of the influential majority of its citizens. This was doubtless another point of the sweet simplicity of Mr. GREELEY'S nature, and will be condoned on the score of that child-like guilelessness which has covered so many other peccadilloes of the sage of Chappaqua.

The hired applause of the rowdies who thronged Judge BEDFORD'S Court, on Monday, found its antidote at the meeting of last night. Occasional references to Mayor HALL were received in a way which showed how thoroughly the Ex-King of the Bohemians was understood by the representative audience at the Cooper Institute. The work of the Court of Sessions Grand Jury was loudly cheered, and the scathing remarks of Gen. DIX in reference to HALL'S approaching trial, and to the public humiliation which had been deepened by his idiotic buffoonery in a great crisis, were applauded loudly and long. Neither the *Tribune* nor the *Herald*, nor any of the lesser fry of HALL'S apologists, can compound a lotion strong enough to wipe out that deep and damning stain which will stand against this man's memory throughout all the future history of New-York. Public opinion has tried HALL and found him guilty, and, whether he slips through the meshes of the law or not, he will stand in the estimation of all honest men as he did in that of the meeting of last night, the most contemptible of all the four men who plotted and nearly accomplished the financial ruin of the City of New-York.

We cannot doubt that the unanimity and enthusiasm of last night's meeting will have their effect upon the Legislature. The resolutions passed are judiciously and firmly worded, and the speeches by which they were sustained were, for the most part, in the same temper. Their united purport is briefly this: Give New-York a chance of governing itself in the only practicable method which can be devised to afford the whole of its citizens a fair share in the government. There is no plan proposed which has a tithe of the support accorded to this one. The choice is between this charter and none at all; between the restoration of order and system in the City Government, and a perpetuation of the present state of administrative chaos. We feel assured that such a verdict, partly indorsed as it has been by representatives of all ranks and conditions of our citizens, will prevail at Albany with the majority of both Houses.

"Says the Spider to the Fly."

This is the captivating title of a new serial story, begun by HORACE GREELEY in yesterday's *Tribune*, which promises to be of absorbing interest to the readers of that paper. The first chapter which winds up with the comforting assurance—"more of this in our next"—opens, like many other historical novels, with a somewhat dry and uninteresting narrative of facts and details, which might be mistaken by the careless reader for a stray leaf from some old political almanac. The drift of the story is not, at first sight, apparent, and one is perplexed to know what the writer is aiming at. To the discerning eye of the critic, however, there are evidences of a plan and a purpose, which promise a *dénouement* of the tale at once grand, startling, and satisfactory. Mr. GREELEY has arrived at that point in his Presidential longings when he can no longer blind his eyes to the fact that his chances for a nomination to that office from either of the two political parties, or factions of parties, are too small even for the self-deception of his overweening vanity. Neither the Philadelphia Convention, nor the Cincinnati Convention, nor that chaotic gathering from which the Democracy are to take their "new departure," can hold out an encouragement to the aspirations of the *Tribune* editor. It becomes the most natural, as well as the most rational, thing for Mr. GREELEY to do, to belittle and denounce political conventions and those who manage them. Hence the serial story begun in yesterday's *Tribune*, designed to show the uselessness and absurdity of all nominating conventions and caucuses. Conventions are "spiders," into whose cunning web an innocent but shrewd "fly," like Mr. GREELEY, has no notion of entering. He prefers the spontaneous nomination of the people, acting in their original capacity as freemen We commend his sagacity, for in this way and, we fear, in this way only, will Mr. GREELEY ever be able to get into the Presidential race. Where every voter is allowed to run a candidate of his own, it would be strange indeed if the editor of the *Tribune* could not find a constituency. The Tammany Republican General Committee may, at least, be relied on to support him, and so ought the subscribers to the statue of the "later Franklin." Next to being elected President, the most consoling thought to an ambitious politician is to be able to say that he was a candidate for the office. We trust that it will not be reserved for Mr. GREELEY'S biographer to tell the world that he was only "talked of" for the Presidency.

The Delay in the Erie Bills.

It cannot be denied that the people are generally impatient with the way in which the Erie bills are treated by the Legislative Committees. The session is now nearly half gone, and nothing has been done. Do the members of these committees realize that the bills over which they are dallying are simply provisions for the protection of stockholders? One repeals the Classification bill of 1870, and allows the shareholders to elect a new Board of Directors. The other gives the Attorney-General power to investigate the conduct of delinquent trustees, and provides for their suspension or removal. Are these demands unreasonable, that it should take so long for committees to decide on them? Are they obscure that the Committees cannot understand their effect? Can they harm any honest director, or injure any sound corporation? We do not think stockholders as a class are so pre-eminently favored that there is danger of increasing their power unduly. It is a common habit to denounce the power of great corporations as threatening the public virtue. In point of fact, however, the greatest peril to public virtue and private interests, to the purity of the Judiciary, to the stability of law, and to the feeling of respect for our Courts, has arisen, not from the legal action of great corporations, but from those who have stolen their property and powers, and are protected in so doing by special legislation and a corrupt Judiciary. A committee which cannot understand the plain right of stockholders to their own franchises, and the simple duty of making the punishment of faithless trustees possible, is, to say the least, not in sympathy with the best public sentiment on the subject.

We have already pointed out the enormous scope which the plunder of the Erie Ring has taken, as revealed by the increase of the capital of the road. But it must be remembered that this only represents a part, probably not the greater part, of the operations of the Ring. In addition to the sums obtained by increasing the capital and indebtedness, they have acquired very great amounts—no one but themselves will ever know how great—from the earnings of the road, which have also been made away with. They confess to having received over seventeen millions last year, ($17,168,008,) of which they had left at the close of the year in the treasury of the Company only $118,265. Now, during the same period the New-York Central and Hudson River Railway received about twenty-two millions ($21,972,105,) and its net receipts were over seven and a half millions ($7,539,509,) and the Company declared a dividend of eight per cent. Anything like the same degree of honesty and fidelity in the Erie Road would have left its net earnings at least a million and a half, and afforded its stockholders a dividend of about six per cent. But what do the Ring care for the stockholders? They are merely pawns in the desperate game played by GOULD and his confederates. Stockholders without votes are not worthy the attention of men with such extended operations as those of GOULD on their hands. But they do deserve the attention of the Legislature, and they ought to have had it more promptly. Moreover the Republican Party is pledged to the repeal of the Erie Classification bill. It has been so pledged now for nearly two years. Hitherto it has failed to fulfill the pledge, because it has been in the minority. Now it has a three-fourths majority in the Legislature, and can do what it will. Its reputation for good faith is in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and every day's delay indulged in by that body tells against the Republican Party. If the Committee need to consider anything but the merits of the case, we suggest to them to consider the effect of their course on their party.

A Good Measure.

If any member of the Legislature supposes that he is reflecting the feeling of the citizens of New-York when he characterizes the charter of the Committee of Seventy as an impracticable measure, the work of theorists and enthusiasts, he is very much mistaken. That charter is the fruit of the mature deliberations of a committee embracing many men who have held high and responsible positions in the City Government, who have administered some of its most extensive interests with energy and skill, and who have been connected directly with many of its financial operations. The Committee, as a body, showed itself, during the canvass last Fall, eminently practical, and led the people of the City of New-York to an unprecedented triumph at the polls, with a sagacity, intrepidity, and patient, untiring activity, entirely unknown before in any similar campaign. It is idle, and worse than idle, to undertake to depreciate the value of a charter proposed by these men, on the ground that they do not know what they are about. They do know, and they know, also, that in proposing it they are discharging a duty set for them by the people, and that the people will not see their labors brought to naught except for very urgent reasons.

Nor is it reasonable to speak of the Committee of Seventy as undertaking in any sense to ride rough-shod over sincere and able opponents. The charter was proposed distinctly as a frame-work, embodying the general ideas which the experience and observation of the Committee led its members to believe could be most safely applied. That in this they have met the views of a majority of the Legislature is evident from the fact that no amendment affecting the essential principle of the charter has been carried. Yet enough amendments have been adopted to show that the charter, in its present form, is the result not only of the Committee's labors, but of those labors considered and passed upon by the Legislature. Some of the amendments made by the Assembly are important, and they seem to meet all the candid objections to the charter which do not go to the essence of it. It has been provided, for instance, that all removals of heads of departments shall be made by the Mayor; that the salary of the Mayor shall be ten thousand dollars instead of fifteen thousand dollars; that he shall report once in three, instead of once in six months, the financial condition of the City; that no appropriations or grants shall be made to denominational or sectarian schools; and that the Commissioners of Education shall hold office for five years instead of one, one-fifth going out each year. With these amendments no fault can be found; but it will be perceived that they leave untouched the method of proportional representation, which is the distinguishing feature of the Committee's charter. Proportional representation is the Committee's remedy for the evils that partisan government has brought upon the City. It required courage to propose it, but having won the confidence of the various members of the Committee, who in fact, as well as in name, represent the people of New-York with great fairness, there need be no fear that the people are not prepared to accept it.

Notoriety and Reputation.

We are sure that very few of our readers have anything like a correct notion of the multitudinous variety of the publications, written and pictorial, which have recently been put forth in illustration of the life and death of JAMES FISK, Jr. They are of all sorts and all sizes; from the enormous illustrated paper, looking like a theatrical poster, with its coarse, fat portraits of a coarse fat man and a coarse fat woman, down to the bit of a card that a "gutter-snipe" asks you to buy for one cent, and which he tells you, if cut through JIM FISK, will show JOSY MANSFIELD. The news-stands are filled with this rubbish, and have been since the first week after the assassination. The respectable illustrated papers gave the subject at first the greatest possible prominence, and rightly enough, for it was the talk of the hour; but they soon turned their attention to other quarters. The appetite of the public, however, had only been whetted, not satisfied. It seems to be exhaustless in this direction, if the food can only be made coarse enough and rank enough to suit a certain depraved taste that, sad to say, seems about the widest and most equally diffused craving for intellectual, or quasi-intellectual, pleasure among our people. These gross and prurient papers, with "picters to match" their letter-press, appeal to and are bought chiefly by boys of from twelve to twenty years old, unlicked cubs—most of them sadly in need of a "licking"—and to the corresponding and co-ordinate female citizen. Some of us may laugh and sneer at taking thought of such an audience; but the actual truth is, that these persons form the largest part of the reading public, and not only the largest, but much the largest. The proportion of individuals between the ages of twelve and twenty is, of course, much larger than that of any other age above infancy; and the other fact, that in this country almost all such persons can read, and have ten or twenty cents a week to spend in flash newspapers, explains in a great measure the general success of such papers here.

But mere curiosity diffused among other classes of the community has been the cause of equally extraordinary activity in another department of art, so-called—photography. The sale of FISK'S photographs, and those of the fair and fat cause of the feud that is said to have led to his death, was great before that event, but since then it has attained proportions that are amazing. In one little shop in a by-street down town, the sale of these portraits was not less than three thousand five hundred daily for a fortnight or three weeks after the assassination, and on one day reached the enormous figure of six thousand five hundred and more. What must it then have been throughout the City and the country! The fact is astonishing and significant. There has been no such demand for any portraits since the assassination of President LINCOLN. ABRAHAM LINCOLN and JAMES FISK, Jr. How wide the difference between the men! One a man who was mourned, the other, one who was contemned by the whole world; and yet they seem to have claimed almost an equal degree of the world's attention. Both were assassinated; but it was not alone the common manner of their death that gave them this seeming equality in eminence. Many men have been shot down like LINCOLN, as RICHARDSON and HALSTEAD were, without having one side of a continent covered with their lives and the other with their effigies. One man was famous; the other was only notorious; and it would seem that the event shows that in regard to filling the eye of the world, notoriety goes nowadays as far as fame. We give ourselves up in great masses to the fancy of the day; we are absorbed in the emotion of the hour; and as to whether the man, the thing, or the event, that so commands our attention is good or bad, we care nothing. In the photographer's case, in the illustrated journals, the gambler incites the divine, the murderer the statesman, and the swindler the philanthropist.

It is not strange that this should be somewhat misunderstood; that even here the superficial observer should not see the real difference that there is among us between such a vast notoriety as that of JAMES FISK, Jr., which pertained to him alone in this generation, and the honorable reputation which belongs to many. To those who did not look below the surface it did really seem as if JAMES FISK was the great power in New-York. And, it must be confessed, that so long as he could have kept his stolen money in his hands, he was and would have been a power of a certain importance; because corrupt Judges sat upon the bench, and corrupt politicians ruled the City. The criticism of our foreign censors, that, although decent people did not even know FISK and his crew, FISK and his crew "distributed the patronage, helped themselves out of the public treasury, packed the Legislature and suborned the Judges," is true; and it is one that we should take to heart. But, on the other hand, it should never be forgotten that FISK, and, it would seem, TWEED and the rest, were intrenched within the forms of law, which are in this country more respected than in any other. There never was a burglar or a highwayman whose evil reputation was more firmly established, or more freely spoken of, or more injurious to him, than the reputation of JAMES FISK. And if he had lived ten years longer, and had gotten ten times more money than he died possessed of, it would have been no better for him, even in New-York. He would then, as he has now, have lived and died the most striking example in this age of the difference between notoriety and reputation.

The Car Pickpockets.

We published in our issue of yesterday a letter which we commend to the attention of the Third-avenue Railway directors. Our correspondent, more fortunate than many whom an evil fate compels to use that road, narrowly escaped being the victim of the organized system of robbery which seems to prevail on it. Upon getting on the rear platform of the car, he was at once subjected by the gang of pickpockets there assembled to the usual process of crowding and pushing under cover of which the thieving is effected. Our correspondent, however, happened to be on the alert, and forcibly thrustin aside one of the rascals who sought to bar his entrance to the car, made his way to the front and informed the conductor of the incident. To that official, however, it was a familiar story. The ruffians were old acquaintances, whose nightly depredations he professed himself powerless to prevent or check. This assertion, also, the public are accustomed to. But the reason given by this particular conductor for his practical connivance at the pillage of his passengers is as novel as it is unique. It was simply that the Company would not support conductors in any attempt to withstand the pickpockets. We should simply be beaten, said this man in substance, perhaps murdered, and not only get no reward for our fidelity, but not even thanks for our pains.

This certainly is cheering news for the patrons of the Third-avenue road. That line has long enjoyed the proud distinction of being the dirtiest and most uncomfortable of all our City railways. The corporation that controls it has always been the most overbearing and reckless of the convenience or safety of its passengers. For a long time its cars have been infested with pickpockets and cut-throats, whose repeated and constant outrages it has made no effort to repress. All this the public has long been aware of. But it is certainly news to be told that the Company, so far from making any systematic attempt to put down these ruffians, actually discourages any such interference on the part of its servants—that is to say, in plain language, the Third-avenue Railway Company is in league with the thieves that make their hunting-ground upon its cars.

This is a grave accusation, but the facts do not disprove it. It is certain that these audacious robberies could not continue night after night, if the officers of the Company took the proper measures to prevent them. We say nothing now of the Police. Doubtless in this, as in so many other respects of late, they fail somewhat in their duty. But, after all, in these cases it is to the conductor that the passenger must look for warning, at least, if not protection. It has often been asserted that the conductors on this road were the accomplices of the thieves. But here is a direct charge that for this disgraceful and intolerable state of affairs the Company is mainly responsible.

Now that legislative investigations are going on, we trust that this shameful abuse will be looked into, and, if possible, some means devised to give the passengers on the Third-avenue Road protection, at least, if not decency or comfort. The suggestion has been made that all street-car conductors should be clothed with the authority of special policemen or deputy sheriffs, and enabled to make arrests. This is a power not to be lightly given. Some of our present conductors, judging from past experience, would be likely to abuse it. But if this is the only refuge from the reign of pillage and violence on some of our car lines, the traveling public will accept the lesser evil.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. ORLANDO L. STEWART, late law partner of Gen. WOODFORD, has been tendered the appointment of Assistant District-Attorney in place of WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., resigned; and he has accepted it. Mr. STEWART formerly served three years as District-Attorney, and resigned the position to accept the nomination of the Republican Party for City Judge. He subsequently ran as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Superior Court. There is room for still another resignation in the District-Attorney's office in order to bring the prosecuting force of the County up to the standard of decency, to say nothing of honesty or efficiency.

The Managers of the Fourth-avenue line of street-cars seem determined to drive their customers to the Third or Sixth avenue. The complaints made in this journal some time ago effected a temporary reform; but it was only temporary. Passengers who live above Thirty-second-street are still liable to be shunted into that dismal hearse provided for unfortunates, the empty car at the Depot. The cars which come down from the Central Park seldom bring their passengers through, after 8 o'clock in the evening. Car No. 18, last night, went no further than the Depot, and car No. 57 took up the passengers after a long detention. It is quite clear that Mr. VANDERBILT can have no object in driving his customers away. Cannot he manage to see that the cars which profess to go from City Hall to Central Park either do it, or make immediate connection with other cars?

Dr. MACAULAY is the editor of a very worthy publication called the *Leisure Hour*, and, while filling that position, made a trip to the United States. A series of papers on this country was among the consequences, and these, first printed in the *Leisure Hour*, have just appeared in book form, because "some of the leading American journalists have been pleased to approve their spirit, and to express a wish for their publication as a separate volume." If any of the Boston journalists are included in Dr. MACAULAY'S category, they will be charmed to find that, in his opinion, nowhere than in Boston "is intellectual pride more arrogant, learned vanity more conceited, free thought and free living more daring, vice and immorality more unblushing." This cheering view is accompanied by the charge that the Boston Unitarians are guilty of "hypocrisy," and their system is said to be "fast degenerating into a hollow sham." If Dr. MACAULAY employs his leisure hours in pouring forth diatribes like this, he is unlikely to get leading Boston journalists to encourage him, whatever support he may gain from the small fraction of the guild who exist outside the three-hilled city. The idea of putting forth such libels as these on the "Hub of the Universe," and the home of the "Mutual Admiration Society" is most tolerable and not to be endured; and we hope "leading American journalists" will be careful not to encourage any one capable of so heinous an offence for the future.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, in his capacity as President of the French Société des Agriculteurs, has written a letter which sets forth the help given to France by the English Quakers since the war. Those generous people have bestowed in the most unostentatious way aid to the extent of over four millions of francs in the period named. The sum has been proved by regular accounts, writes M. DE LHUYS, kept with the exactitude of a commercial house. He expresses the gratitude of Frenchmen in manly and affectionate terms, not only for the help given, but for the delicate manner in which it has been bestowed. There is something fine and touching in these Friends, the professed advocates of peace, thus giving out of their moderate possessions, to repair the ravages of war.

As clergymen who do their duty run almost as much risk as medical men, it may be consoling to them to know that, notwithstanding this disadvantage, they last a long time. The Actuary of the Clergy Mutual Life Assurance, in London, states in his last report that the mortality of the clergy may safely be put at twenty per cent. less than that of the rest of the community.

The Fulton (N. Y.) *Times* is responsible for a statement which goes to prove that, in some instances, a transfer of property to a wife in order to escape payment of creditors, may be no better than "jumping from the frying-pan into the fire." Four year ago a certain Col. HINMAN, now a resident of Utica, according to his own statement, was made the victim of a conspiracy to such an extent that he was obliged to try an experiment of this kind. Forged checks and notes were so freely circulated throughout the State, that it would have taken the proceeds of his entire estate to have paid them off. In this emergency, he assigned all he possessed to his wife, and appointed a nephew, named SCHROEPPEL, as trustee. From that time he ceased to be master in his own house; the wife became icy in her coldness to him, and he was deprived of comforts which were essential to a man verging on his eighty-eighth year. A newspaper correspondent finally heard of his distress, and visited him. The result was an elaborate article, descriptive of a chamber that for squalidness was only equaled by that of the insane recluse who existed in a single apartment for twenty-two years, without ever having allowed the light of day to penetrate it. The nephew of the unfortunate Colonel has since brought an action for libel against the editor who published the account, but, for an obvious reason, the Grand Jury refused to indict. Considering that Col. HINMAN and his wife had enjoyed forty years of almost uninterrupted happiness before the deed of assignment was perfected, the subsequent conduct of the latter seems all the more unkind.

A balloon ascent unprecedentedly satisfactory is reported from Vincennes, France. During the siege of Paris one M. DUPUY DE LOME received from the Government of National Defense an offer of twenty thousand dollars for a balloon which he undertook to furnish, but it was not finished prior to the capitulation of Paris. About three weeks ago, when all was complete, he made an ascent with thirteen men, and the result seems to have proved to demonstration the perfection of his method of guiding. The balloon is said to have obeyed the helm with the utmost alacrity, and to have progressed readily in the teeth of the wind. If this goes on, railway and steam-packet stockholders must prepare for a fall. London and Paris will become a three-days' journey from New-York when the wind favors.

Meeting of the Bar Association—Adoption of the Proposed Amendments to the Code.

A largely-attended meeting of the Bar Association was held last evening. E. S. VAN WINKLE, Esq., presided. The only business transacted by the Association was relative to the proposed amendments to the code of procedure, which were published in the TIMES last week. All of the amendments, with a few alterations, and with the exception of several which were referred back to the Committee, were adopted. Considerable discussion was had upon the subject of referees obtaining orders from Judges out of Court, and arrests and bail in certain cases.

An act has been drafted (which will probably be acted upon by the Association at its next meeting) which it is proposed to have introduced into the Legislature, and which will abolish the Marine Court of this City, and establish in its stead the Municipal Court of the City of New-York. An act has also been prepared to abolish the District Courts in this City, and establish the Justices' Courts. Another has been drafted in regard to new trials and appeals in criminal cases. After the motion to adjourn was put, a resolution was read by a member, calling upon the Judiciary Committee to report what charges, if any, they might have to make against Judge MCCUNN, but the meeting refused to entertain the resolution, and the Association adjourned to meet on March 5.

THE CHARTER INDORSED

Continued from First Page.

the different political parties participated in their deliberations. From week to week progress was reported to the whole Committee, the draft submitted was discussed and approved, or modified, and it was at last, after full consideration, adopted with but a single dissenting vote, which has since been withdrawn. In this manner it was approved and sent to the Legislature. The great object was to secure to the citizens of New-York a system under which they could at least hope to govern themselves righteously. This, fellow-citizens, is the charter, thus carefully prepared, and which you with confidence presented to our Legislature, and had every reason to anticipate, in view of the recent State election, would be promptly acted upon. But thus far, we have been greatly disappointed; unexpected opposition has been manifested, and we fear that, after all, those now holding office under the present Charter have more influence at Albany than honest citizens who desire reform. Now, fellow-citizens, what we want is this charter. It may not be in all respects perfect, but, as I said, it has been most carefully prepared, and it is the only one we can get this session. The fact is we have, after all the exposures of fraud, after such evidence as would have, in almost any country in the world, consigned the parties to condign punishment, permitted them to go forward, and before our eyes dispose of property purchased with our money, and use it, in the hands of their families and friends, to provide their own bail, and walk about saying, at least by their actions, "Well, what are you going to do about it?" They are now putting up their old associates and supporters to oppose the charter, and because they have not been promptly punished, their comrades in guilt have again become bold and defiant, and all who fear the new charter will not provide a place for them are loud in its condemnation. Now, fellow-citizens, there is but one way to meet all this, and if we fail here, all is lost. The honest citizens who care not for spoils, but for the true welfare of the City, must disregard for the time all national and State politics and look simply to the saving of our City. In doing this we all do more for the State and the nation than we can by devotion to any party or men, and when this is understood at Albany, we shall not have to ask in vain for a charter that will enable us to reform, and save our City. Fellow-citizens, these never was a time when it was so important that New York, the metropolis of the nation, should be well governed. Thousands of miles of new railways, looking to our city, are constructing in every direction. New lines of steam-ships crowd our harbors. We need many improvements necessary for the proper accommodation of the vast business which will naturally seek our port; but if we cannot have an economical City Government, we cannot make these improvements. Our docks are a disgrace to such a commercial centre. We must have large warehouses and wharves to do the business cheaply, or, in spite of all our natural advantages, trade will seek other places. A few cents difference on flour or grain will decide where it will go to meet the foreign market. Already many of our large merchants are sending their produce to Baltimore and importing their goods into it and other cities because of the saving in handling and the convenience in shipping. I speak what I know as to this point. Then we must have streets improved, but if the cost is as it has been, real estate must decline. None need an honest administration of our Municipal affairs more than the honest laboring classes. An expensive, dishonest Government, increasing taxes, raises rents and the cost of living, and our quiet laboring population, if they understand their own interest, will give their influence in favor of reform. Let us all, fellow-citizens, look to the true interests of our City; let that always be first, and party politics never be allowed to prevent our putting honest, intelligent men at the head of our City Government. When we do this we shall never ask anything necessary to this end that we cannot have at Albany.

The following resolutions were then read:

Whereas, At the mass-meeting of citizens held in this hall on the 4th day of September, 1871, an Executive Committee of seventy citizens was appointed and enjoined further to ferret out the then recently-discovered enormous frauds committed by certain City officials and others upon the people of this City, to prosecute and bring to judgment their perpetrators, to recover the money and property of which the City had been robbed, and to take such steps as might be proper to give to the City a good Government in the future; and

Whereas, Up to this time the Committee of Seventy has faithfully, diligently, earnestly and effectively, and with the entire approbation and support of all good citizens, without distinction of party, labored in the discharge of those duties, and through its instrumentality, and by its guidance, the people of this City have been enabled to check and overthrow the conspirators against their property and liberty at the last November election; and,

Whereas, With the aid of good citizens throughout the State, we have secured a Legislature pledged to reform, at whose hands we have the right to expect the prompt enactment of such laws as may be necessary to enable the people to reap and preserve the fruits of their victory; and,

Whereas, In the discharge of its duty, the Committee of Seventy has carefully prepared and submitted to the Legislature a new organic law for the government of this City, which is now under consideration in both branches of the Legislature; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy, framed as it is solely for the benefit of the people, and in the interest of good government, embodies such substantial and necessary reforms as will secure us against a recurrence of the evils of the past.

Resolved, That while we recognize the fact that in such matters opinions and views will necessarily differ as to details, we yet consider the duty of every member of the Legislature who is favorable to reform, to refrain from unduly insisting upon his own individual views, and to unite with those who have given their unqualified support to this measure of reform, because a different course not only endangers, but may absolutely prevent, any substantial reform in our City Government.

Resolved, That no amendments to the present City charter, and no project of a new charter emanating from any one man or from any mere partisan organization can be regarded with favor by the people. The measure proposed by the Committee of Seventy is free from the objection or suspicion of personal or party ends, and is heartily approved by all classes of our good citizens, however much it may be opposed by professional politicians, with whose trade it will seriously interfere if it become a law, by enabling the people to defeat corrupt caucus nominations, and to obtain complete representation.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to all these members of the Legislature who have given to this (the people's charter) their active and unqualified support, and that we earnestly entreat all others to sink minor and immaterial objections for the greater good that will result from a charter devised in the interests of honesty and justice, and sustained by good men of both parties.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. DODGE proposed the adoption of the resolutions, and the question was put by the Chairman, Mr. HAVEMEYER. It was answered by a perfect storm of yeas, and cheers, which lasted fully ten minutes.

ADDRESS OF MR. STERNE.

The next speaker was Mr. SIMON STERNE, whose appearance was greeted with some applause. He said: I will not go over any ground that has been exhausted to-night by other speakers, but simply read two resolutions from three associations, one a Republican, the other two tax-payers' associations, who unite in applauding the action of the Seventy, and in recommending their charter. The first is from the Republican Central Committee, and will be found elsewhere; the others are as follows, and were adopted by the Tax-payers' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards:

Whereas, The Committee of Seventy have prepared a charter for the City of New-York, and the introduction and passage through the Assembly at Albany have met with considerable opposition; and,

Whereas, The said Committee of Seventy have, by their earnest and devoted efforts in behalf of the reformation of our local Government, earned the esteem and approbation of those of our citizens desirous of an honest administration of the affairs of this City.

Resolved, Therefore, that we testify our appreciation of the great services rendered by that body in the cause of honest government, and appreciate the manly motives that impelled the introduction of said charter in our Legislature.

Resolved, That we indorse the actions of the said Committee in all respects concerning the said charter, and hereby give our approval and absolute indorsement to that charter as a whole.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the Legislature the immediate passage of the charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy, and to that body we pledge our support and sympathy.

These resolutions were passed by the Tax-payers' Association of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards:

Whereas, The Committee of Seventy before the election in November last represented the sentiments of the citizens of the City of New-York upon the reformation of our City Government.

Whereas, The citizens of New-York testified their appreciation of the labors of that body, by the cordial indorsement of their candidates at the polls:

Whereas, We recognize the great and disinterested services of that body.

Resolved, Therefore, that we place our confidence in the Committee of Seventy, and ratify their action in their war against corruption.

Resolved, That we indorse the Charter submitted by that body to the Legislature.

Resolved, That we urge our representatives in the Legislature to use all proper means to effect its passage.

I will not detain you long, gentlemen, and will only specially advert to one feature of the reform contemplated. It is the question of minority representation. A gentleman who is so thoroughly versed in parliamentary law and usage as to be considered the leader of the House, said that this system of minority representation was contrary to the spirit of our democratic institutions. The whole theory on which they are based, he said, was that the minority should struggle till they became the majority; this system did away with party responsibility. Why, gentlemen, how could we ever have party responsibility where one party was absolutely and completely autocratic—totally independent of the other? Party responsibility will do where the parties are so nicely balanced that each is responsible, as it were, to the other. But where we have an overwhelming majority on one side, and nothing but a feeble minority on the other, the latter will be held in as slavish a despotism as if they lived in Turkey or Persia. The men who ruled the State and City of New-York did not represent their party. They called themselves Republicans or Democrats, just as pirates hoist the flag of any nation to lure merchantmen to their destruction. Under the old charter they were notoriously as much irresponsible as despots. Now, gentlemen, it is one of the greatest absurdities—so great indeed, that we endure it only because we have been accustomed to see it so long—to introduce party lines at all in municipal elections. I take a partner in my business, trust him with my money, put my most private and important concerns into his hands, without any inquiry what his political faith may be; or, I make a man executor of my will, trustee of property for my wife and children, without any thought of what particular party he trains in; but the man who is to put up my lamp-post or pave my street, he I must look at carefully to see if he be a Republican or a Democrat. Now, this is a monstrous absurdity; but absurdities generally have some reason as a basis, and this has one. The reason why he must divide on party lines is, that in general elections to secure you, say one representative in the Board of Aldermen, you must use an elaborate and expensive party machinery of caucuses and conventions, and the men who ran this machine for you charged their price for the work. This price was the filling of every office with their own bad men, and this we think now was too high a price to pay. The charter we have prepared gives us the remedy for this state of things. By the system of cumulative voting you obtain as nearly a perfect photograph of the community as may be. The representatives elected by such a method will represent it in all its aspects—its honesty, its intelligence, its ignorance, its culture, its dishonesty. Only by such a system can you secure that result. I confess that we have met less opposition to our charter than I expected, but we are opposed by some very powerful combinations. The trading politicians are utterly opposed to us, for the charter takes from them their trade. A leading politician of New-York met me the other day, and said, with an oath: "I don't like your cumulative vote system; you can't make your arrangements beforehand." My answer was that that was one of the strongest arguments for the adoption of it. The charter does not please the politicians, and for that reason we may say emphatically it is the people's charter. [Applause.] If we have it passed, it will place New-York, in all that respects good and logical government, as high above all other municipalities, as before it was below them. Now there is no class more nearly interested in the charter than the tax-payers, and by tax-payers I do not mean simply the rich and the opulent; but the poor man, who pays taxes on his sugar or on his bottle of medicine. The former can escape his just share of taxation by paying, perhaps, on only one-seventh of his property; but to the latter there is no such possibility of evasion, and one of the best features in the measure we are now pressing is that it prevents all such unequal and unjust distribution of taxes as is possible under our present government. I had intended to speak more fully in explanation of the system of minority representation, but the lateness of the hour forbids me. I will say, however, that minority representation means the actual representation of all the people in proportion to their numerical strength. By minority representation, in its perfect mathematical form, no single vote is lost; but the dimculties of putting this precise mathematical and philosophical rule into a law were so numerous that, in framing the charter, we abandoned the hope of doing it, and fell back on the cumulative system. This system has already been explained to you by other speakers this evening, and I will not here go into it; but before I close I would warn you of the probable immediate effect of the cumulative system of voting. If you cumulate you vote too much, you elect less men than you are fairly capable of doing. If you distribute them too much, you may waste a great many which might have done good service if concentrated; but any way, there cannot be so much waste as by majority voting, since every vote given for the minority, by that system is wasted. Now there is an element of uncertainty in the cumulative system which works, as I have stated, by over-concentration or distribution. To provide against this, a thorough canvass before election is necessary. You must know thoroughly your own strength, to use it effectively. But this is a recommendation. It makes absolute a thorough registration and election law; and it is desirable that the voting element in the district should be thoroughly understood before election. So you see that even this element of uncertainty is not without its good side. Now, I don't believe that any one within the sound of my voice, but understands by this time the system of cumulative voting; and yet we are daily assailed by objectors, who tell us that we are trying a new thing, a novel experiment; while the fact is that the system has been tried repeatedly in other places and has not been found wanting, and I am very confident we shall not find it difficult when we try it here. In conclusion, let me remind you that a great deal has been said about the men who were recently powers in our own City Government, and much deserved condemnation has been poured upon them; but we must all remember that these men were but the symptoms of a disease. They were the products of a bad system, and to get good men to fill their places we must abolish that system and substitute a better. The charter which the Committee had framed would go far to do this, and the speaker hoped it would receive the support of all citizens honestly desirous of good government.

At the conclusion of Mr. STERNE'S address the meeting adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—1 A. M.—The high barometer which existed Tuesday afternoon throughout the East Atlantic States and Ohio Valley, has extended south-eastward, and an area of low barometer has advanced from the Missouri Valley nearly eastward to Upper Canada. Fresh south-west winds have been reported from Lake Erie only. Rising barometer, with north-west winds and clearing weather, prevail from Lake Michigan northward and westward. Clear weather, with a slight increase in temperature, is reported throughout the Atlantic States. Threatening and rainy weather, with fresh southerly winds, have extended eastward into Louisiana. The barometer has fallen decidedly during the day in Oregon. The rivers have risen somewhat at Nashville, Cairo and Vicksburg, and fallen at Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

An area of low barometer will probably, on Wednesday morning, extend eastward over the Gulf States, with southerly winds and rainy weather on the coast, and north-east winds, veering to south-east, with threatening weather, in the South Atlantic States; the barometer in Canada move down the St. Lawrence Valley, with snow and rain; easterly winds veer to south-west, with cloudy weather, in the Middle States, Wednesday morning, and over New-England during the afternoon, possibly with light rain. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Wednesday night.

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

During the unusually fine weather of yesterday the thermometer stood higher than it has since Dec. 23. It marked at 6 A. M. 28°, 11 A. M. 38°, 3 P. M. 50°, 9 P. M. 39°. Barometer, 30.20, 30.20, 30.19, 30.09. Corresponding date last year, thermometer, 34°, 41°, 47°, 45°. There are no indications of rain.

Union-Square National Bank—The Receiver Paying a Dividend of Fifty per Cent.

The Union-square National Bank, which suspended payment on Dec. 13, 1871, was opened on Saturday last for the payment of a first dividend of fifty per cent. Since that time about $55,000 have been paid out. Depositors seem very tardy in withdrawing their money, and the Receiver of the bank desires to state that he has $30,000 still to pay depositors, and that the bank will be open daily from 8½ A. M. to 6 P. M. A further dividend of fifty per cent. will probably be paid in the first week of April.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Emperor of Germany is indisposed, and passed a restless night on Monday.

The Canadian Parliament will meet in Ottawa on Thursday, April 4.

The Police of Boston ask for an increase of their salaries.

Grand Duke ALEXIS left New-Orleans, for Pensacola, via Mobile, on Monday night.

The municipal authorities of Memphis are arresting and fining gamblers.

The National Prohibition Convention will meet in Columbus, Ohio, on Friday.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON'S injuries are less severe than at first reported.

Three trains from the West have passed Cheyenne. The road is reported clear of snow.

Among the arrivals at San Francisco, via the snow blockade, is Bishop MORRIS, of Oregon.

The mails received at San Francisco are complete from New-York to Jan. 28, and from St. Louis and Chicago, to Jan. 30.

The bark *Sophie*, of San Francisco, has been lost on Main Island. Capt. HIPSON and one seaman were drowned.

The Cabinet session, yesterday, was attended by all the members. The session was brief.

Secretary BOUTWELL has issued the usual annual order closing the Treasury Department on WASHINGTON'S birthday.

The National Labor Convention meet at Columbus, Ohio, today. About 150 delegates are now there.

The total valuation of Cincinnati is $188,-872,299, all but $13,366,020 being subject to taxation.

Only one of the twelve delegates from Connecticut to the National Republican Convention is an office-holder.

It is reported that the Albany *Evening Times* has changed hands, and will hereafter support the Democratic Reform movement.

The corner-stone of a Masonic hall, intended to be one of the finest in the South, was laid in New-Orleans on Thursday last.

Five thousand excursionists passed over the old suspension bridge at Niagara Falls last season, and 7,000 over the new bridge.

In Baltimore, Dr. TAYLOR, Health Commissioner, says that small-pox is epidemic and on the increase.

The Ohio River Improvement Convention met at Cincinnati, yesterday, and effected a temporary organization.

Eleven business houses on Main-street, Indianapolis, were burned on Monday. Loss from $30,000 to $40,000.

The engine-house of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad at Shakopee, Minn., was burned. Loss is heavy.

The West Virginia Legislature was banqueted by the citizens of Huntington, West Virginia, on Monday.

Gen. SHERMAN will probably go from Naples to Egypt, and afterward return to the United States.

Heavy gales have recently prevailed throughout the Island of Java, and the clove crop has been destroyed.

The New-Orleans Select Committee of Congress met today for the purpose of preparing their report.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in Philadelphia yesterday.

The Democracy of Nashua, N. H., opened the campaign last night by a procession and speeches in City Hall, which was packed.

A woman named McMANUS, from Bellaire, Ohio, was killed in Benwood, West Va., on Monday, by falling a distance of twenty-five feet.

The Minnesota Legislative Judiciary Committee yesterday reported a bill for the final adjustment of the Minnesota State Railroad bonds.

Fear is expressed that the melting snow will cause more damage and obstruction to the Union Pacific Railroad than the snow-drifts.

A snow-bound passenger, named BURROUGHS, from New-York, has arrived in San Francisco in an almost dying condition.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have agreed to report a bill giving the officers and seamen of the *Kearsarge* prize money for destroying the *Alabama*.

Gens. VON MOLTKE and VON ROON have been created life Peers by royal decree, and will take seats in the Upper Chamber of the Prussian Diet.

Mr. FITCH argued yesterday in the Utah Convention that there is no safety for Mormons under a Territorial Government. No action was reached.

The City of Lawrence, Kansas, is filled with delegates and leading Republicans of the State in attendance upon the Republican State Convention which meets there today.

Mr. BROWN, of New-York, one of the blockaded passengers who arrived in San Francisco on Monday, died that night from the effects of fatigue and exposure.

All the American agents of the Syndicate, now in Europe, will leave for the United States on the 24th inst., having closed the transactions connected with the new loan.

The Board of Government Engineers ordered by the War Department to examine the harbors of St. Louis, Mo., and Alton, Ill., met yesterday at St. Louis.

The passengers on the Union Pacific Railroad, who have reached San Francisco, generally denounce the management of the road in bitter terms.

Eight persons were baptized by immersion at Pittsburg, Penn., on Sunday, during a brisk snow storm. A large hole had been cut in the ice for the purpose.

A fraudulent scheme under the name of "National Engineers' Gift Enterprise," has been ventilated by the newspapers of Milwaukee, Wis.

MARY MCKEARNEY killed her child, aged three months, in a cell of the station-house, where she applied for lodgings, in Philadelphia, yesterday morning.

THOMAS BENSINGER, of Terre Haute, Ind., was found in the woods near by, sitting upright on a log, with a bullet-hole through his head. Apparently been dead about a week.

The National flag, presented by a New-Yorker to the West Virginia Constitutional Convention, is displayed in the Convention Hall, at Charlestown.

The companies operating the cables between Europe and America have, it is said, agreed upon a basis whereby the French Company will proceed to lay another cable.

Señor SAGASTA has been intrusted with the duty of forming a new Spanish Ministry, to be composed partly of his own adherents, and partly of the members of the Unionist Party.

The Queen Dowager ELIZABETH, widow of King FREDERICK WILLIAM III., of Prussia, now in her seventy-first year, is ill, and fears of a serious result are entertained.

The injuries to Mme. RISTORI by the recent railway accident near Perugia consist of bruises and a fracture of the knee-pan, which will disable her from professional duties for a long time.

Goods shipped from New-York, via Cape Horn, on the 5th of November, by ship, have arrived at San Francisco, while goods shipped overland on the same day have not yet come to hand.

Matters at Rhinebeck are assuming a serious aspect, and trouble is anticipated. Armed men patrol the street in front of the *Tribune* office, and the Sheriff of Kings County is en route to the scene.

The quartz miners in Grass Valley, California, resist the introduction of single hand-drills and giant powder, firing on men using them, one of whom, named MCCLUSKY, received bullets in the neck and thigh.

FREDERICK BREITZEMAR was awarded $4,000 damages yesterday, in a suit against the St. Louis Packet Company, in Memphis, for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution in 1869.

At the charter election in Syracuse yesterday, the Democrats elect the entire City ticket, except one Justice of the Peace and one Overseer of the Poor; four out of the eight Supervisors, and three out of the eight Aldermen.

MEXICO.

The Government Troops Routed—The City of San Luis Potosi Attacked.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 20.—The Government troops under Gen. PESQUIERA, Governor of Sinaloa, were routed in that State by Gen. MARQUEZ, with the loss of four pieces of artillery and many prisoners. Gens. GUERRA and NARANJO, with 8,000 revolutionists, attacked the City of San Luis Potosi on the 16th inst., driving the Government forces within their barricades, cutting off reinforcements and supplies. A conducta, with $1,500,000, reached the frontier, near Camago, yesterday, guarded by 500 revolutionists. This is the first specie which has arrived out since the commencement of the revolution four months ago.

NEBRASKA.

Testing the Legality of the Present Special Session of the Legislature.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Feb. 20.—For the purpose of testing the legality of the present special session of the Legislature, Senator TENNANT was arrested, yesterday, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, for attempting to leave the Capitol. Mr. TENNANT obtained of the Supreme Court a writ of habeas corpus, and upon the return of the writ in Court, the counsel of the Senator asked leave to file the answer. Thereupon Gov. JAMES, by attorneys, asked leave to appear and file a separate answer, alleging that the answer of TENNANT did not fairly represent the facts, and believing that there was collusion between Mr. TENNANT and the Legislature. The case will be continued at 10 A. M. today, when there will be a full bench. No quorum was in the House yesterday.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Senator Schurz on the Sale of Arms—Morton's Reply Proves Schurz to be no Republican.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Mr. SCHURZ made an extraordinary effort today to retrieve the fortunes of the latest political movement of the Senatorial cabal. It was seen yesterday that there was necessity for some kind of display about which a great noise could be made, and excitement increased, and renewed attention attracted, and so Democratic runners were sent out to advertise the programme for today, and entice an imposing number of auditors as the most essential accessory to the performance. It would not do to have Mr. SCHURZ neglected as he was on the last occasion when he spoke. The result was overflowing galleries long before the Senator began. The unanimous consent of the Senate was obtained for ladies to be admitted to the cloak-rooms, and through the doors of these rooms they gradually encroached upon the Senatorial domain, till a large number were on the floor of the Senate. Many left when Mr. SCHURZ ended, but through the whole of Mr. MORTON'S speech every seat in the galleries was full, and the doorways were crowded with those standing. Mr. SCHURZ introduced the new evidence which had been advertised, and it turned out to be some French newspaper extracts containing what purported to be a report of testimony in the trial of VICTOR PLACE. The quotations were from the testimony of REMINGTON and JULES LE CESNE who was charged with the purchase of arms for France. The testimony of REMINGTON quoted was to the effect that he came to Washington in December, 1870, to expedite the purchase of a supply of arms, and the quotation from LE CESNE was that there were no expenses in procuring the arms save the commission of REMINGTON, because they dealt directly with the American Government which placed the arms on shipboard free of cost. The rest was in matter a rehash of previous speeches in this and other debates, except a coat of whitewash applied to the French spy. Mr. MORTON followed SCHURZ. He upset the new evidence by showing that it was simply untrue, and also that it was at variance with the positions before assumed. He disposed of the brag of SCHURZ about the wonderful achievements of the cabal, and fitly characterized the allusions to himself as marked by supreme insolence, which he spurned with supreme contempt. Mr. MORTON then addressed himself to showing up the political animus behind the action of the conspirators. He said BLAIR was politically and officially the offspring of SCHURZ. BLAIR tried to deny this, and had the satisfaction of hearing an extract read from one of his own speeches which proved it. But the most important result of the debate was that MORTON forced SCHURZ to admit that, if President GRANT was renominated, he would not support the Republican ticket. And he read from BLAIR'S possum speech at Meridian, Miss., last Summer, in which he used as his principal argument for passivism. The design of SCHURZ to stay within the party for a time, in order to defeat it. SCHURZ in his speech denied that the party-whip could influence him, which was entirely explained by the declaration forced from him that he did not consider himself a member of the party. He has not been read out of it, but has left it by his own consent. This shows that his motive in forcing this debate was to injure the party and the President, and is enough of itself to beget a doubt, if there is anything else to it. SCHURZ showed that he felt the lash today. He had been goaded by the prickings of the truth to a fever heat, and he spoke with unusual spirit and earnestness. He flourished in a grand way his characteristic weapons of suspicion, insinuation, malice and invective. He dealt in the same materials in which he dealt before. There were no new facts and no new arguments. There was only the skillful, ingenious, desperate reiteration of cunning special pleading. The conspirators have been driven from one point to another until they stand at bay. A most striking illustration of this is the fact that on Thursday last SCHURZ acquitted the Secretary of War of all wrong or blame in the matter, only claiming that possibly he had been somebody's victim. Today he charged the Secretary of War with deliberately violating the law of 1868, which authorized the sale of these arms, and went into a quibbling argument about the interpretation of the law, which was as ridiculous as the Senator's interpretation of international obligations. According to SCHURZ, the law would have been nugatory so long as there was a possibility that a single militia company in the country would ultimately need a Springfield rifle of the pattern of '66. So he went on, speaking not to the country, for his sophistry is "too thin" for the calm dissection of the people, but with a purpose to split the ears of the groundlings. With fine-spun rhetoric and sharp, keen repartee, as he stood today, however much any one might sympathise with the purpose of his speech, there could be no resisting the conviction that he is a subtle, cunning, dangerous man; that he is wholly un-American in spirit; that he belongs to the school of agitators whose lead and purpose is always unsafe. That he is a born destructionist, forever tearing down, and never building up. That his ambition is notoriety, and that his principle is that of the heartless demagogue.

Why Was Hall Applauded?

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

It is proved with tolerable clearness that within the last year or two money, amounting in the aggregate to some twenty millions of dollars, has been stolen from the New-York Treasury by officers of the New-York Government. The details of the process are too familiar to need repetition here. Suffice it to say that the stolen money was drawn from the Treasury by warrants signed by Mayor HALL. Up to this time not a dollar of the stolen money has been recovered from those to whose hands it was traced. Not one of the men who stole the money, or connived at its stealing, or who might by the exercise of a very small measure of vigilance have prevented its stealing, has been punished, or convicted, or even tried. It must be admitted that unless law is a sham, justice a mockery, and moral distinctions imaginary, restitution and punishment should be enforced against every one of them. They who stole the money should be compelled to restore what they still hold, and should be sent to State Prison for the longest term allowed by the statute. They who connived at the stealing, although they cannot be proved to have received any of the stolen money, should be sent to jail for only a less term than those first mentioned. They who shamefully neglected their duty and permitted the stealing to go on, although there may be no technical proof that they received a share of the money or that they conspired with others to commit the robbery, should be punished severely. At last one or the men implicated in these monstrous frauds is brought before a Court. There can be no pretense that HALL does not belong to one of the three classes specified. If it be not proved that he received any of the stolen money, or that he knowingly and willingly aided and abetted the thieves in stealing it, the fact remains that he signed warrants for millions of dollars' worth of fraudulent claims. If misfeasance upon such a scale as this involves no guilt and incurs no punishment, the system under which official business is transacted is an amazing absurdity. If a bank teller or a merchant's cashier should disburse his principal's money on false bills, and should say that he did not know what he was doing, but supposed it was all right, the shallow excuse would not keep him out of jail an hour. Yet this is HALL'S case at the best. With it he went into Court yesterday, and was received with enthusiasm by a large audience. His speeches—and he made several—reviewing the criminal history of this country and of Europe, as far back as the time of JAMES II., were received with applause. This man, who if he had not his share of the plunder was as pliant a tool as the Ring could have desired, was has the choice of being considered a knave or a fool, who has made no effort to protect the public rights since or before the discovery of the frauds, but who has manifested by turns a jaunty indifference and a jocose defiance—this man goes into Court to answer for gross abuse of trust, (for at the best his neglect is that,) and is saluted with cheers. The phenomenon is a curious one. Nobody has been punished for the Ring frauds, not even the voucher thieves, and the only Ring leader arraigned for trial is welcomed as a conquering hero. Why was HALL applauded? Is the majority of the people more sympathetic with corruption than with pure administration? Is public opinion not yet ripe for enforcing honesty and fidelity in public as in private business? Has reform overshot itself, and only assured the popularity of those it pursued? Why was HALL applauded?

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Broken Rail—Narrow Escape from a Serious Disaster.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Utica special train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which left here this morning at 6 o'clock, consisting of the baggage-car and one passenger-car, encountered a broken rail at Port Dickinson, two miles north of this, while going at the usual speed. The locomotive passed the break but the baggage-car struck it and was thrown across the track. The coupling of the passenger-car was broken and the car thrown down an embankment twenty-five feet high, stopping on the brink of the canal with one end projecting over the water. Several of the passengers were injured and fears of a fire from the stove were felt. Engineer WATSON, the fireman, brakesman and the uninjured passengers set to work to liberate the injured, and the women and children, whose groans and shrieks excited the liveliest apprehension for a while. It was found that nobody was killed and but three were seriously injured: J. W. PATTERSON, of Ithaca, N. Y., Miss TARRELL, of Montrose, Penn., and Conductor STEVEN THATCHER. Five others were seriously injured, including a young lady and a little girl. The wounded were brought back here and properly cared for by the railroad officials. After four hours' delay a new train was made up, which went safely to its destination.

A Railroad Workman Run Over and Killed in the Night.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 20.—At daylight this morning the mangled remains of an Irishman named COCHRANE were found on the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, between Montrose and New-Milford. He was run over, probably, by a coal-train, or by the night express, during the night. He was one of the gang of workmen on the double track at that point. The master who boarded the workmen refused to admit the body into his shanty, and it remained on a truck this evening uncared for.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
No. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
FINE WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
CHOICE ARTICLES IN BRONZE.
WALTHAM WATCHES,
A CHOICE AND FRESH STOCK IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES, AT CLOSE PRICES.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 736 and 738 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

The Mother's Remedy for all Diseases with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Save Fifteen Dollars.
Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

"For Skin Diseases use Perry's Improved COMEDAN AND PIMPLE REMEDY, warranted to cure red, white and matterated pimples and sores on the face, flesh-worms, scaly eruptions and blotched disfigurations of the skin. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

"Neuria" has only to be Tried to be appreciated. No person suffering from the terrible disease, neuralgia, should be without a bottle. Try it and be convinced. Sold by all druggists.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs.
G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. 420 Broadway, an American invention, elegant, durable and economical.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SMITH—BABCOCK.—In Providence, R. I., on the 8th inst., by Rev. A. H. Heath, Mr. EUGENE BROWN SMITH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss LYDIA CLARKE BABCOCK, of Providence.
☞ Chicago papers please copy.

DIED.

ALSOP.—At St. Cloud, Minn., Feb. 19, CLARA POMEROY, youngest daughter of Charles H. and Elizabeth Alsop, aged 2 years.

BELL.—On Monday afternoon, Feb. 19, EMLEHNE M., wife of John Alfred Bell, and daughter of the late Christopher Mildeberger.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, the 20th inst., SARAH, relict of the late Hervey Brown, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. G. S. SMITH, No. 356 West 32d-st., on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1 P. M.

BANKS.—Jan. 26, at Nice, France, FRANCIS S. BANKS, son of the late David Banks.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 21st inst., from St. Thomas' Church, at 2 o'clock.

CULBERT.—On Sunday night, Feb. 18, ANNA N., wife of Nathaniel Culbert and daughter of the late Jared L. Moore.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOK.—On Monday, Feb. 19, 1872, at her residence, No. 144 Spring-st., Mrs. CAROLINE A., wife of S. G. Cook, M. D.

Funeral at Stanfordville, N. Y., on Thursday, 22d inst., at 1½ P. M.

FUNK.—On Sunday, Feb. 18, CATHARINE FUNK, sister of Capt. Edward Funk, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, J. Newton Squire, No. 215 East 103th-st., on Wednesday, 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HYDE.—On the 20th inst., after a brief illness, Miss ESTHER SOPHIA HYDE, daughter of the late Ebenezer Hyde.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARVEY.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Feb. 9, WM. F. HARVEY, aged 15 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Edward Harvey, No. 205 Livingston-st.

JACOBSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 19, FREDERICA A., wife of Joseph Jacobson, and eldest daughter of the late Isaac H. Archer, in the 36th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the Episcopalian Church on Macdonough-st., near Stuyvesant-av., today, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Take Fulton-av. cars at Fulton ferry.

LYDIG.—On Tuesday morning, 20th inst., PHILIP M. LYDIG, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday afternoon, 22d inst., at 3 P. M. without further invitation.

MORRIS.—On Tuesday, 20th February, 1872, after short illness, CAROLINE, wife of Gen. Wm. L. Morris, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence at Bergen Point, on Friday, 23d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Bergen Point Depot to meet the cars of the New-Jersey Central Railroad leaving New-York at 10 A. M.

MCKNIGHT.—On Monday, Feb. 19, ELLEN, daughter of John and Lizzie McKnight, aged 4 years and 7 months.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday at 2 P. M., from residence of parents, No. 220 West 32d-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

PEARSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 19, 1872, after a painful illness, Mr. EPHRETUS W. PEARSALL, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of the Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, F. A. M., and Atlantic Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 13 Concord-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock. His remains will be interred at Rockaway, Long Island, on Thursday, the 22d inst. Special train at 11 o'clock A. M. from South-side Railroad Depot, foot of South 9th-st., Williamsburg.

QUARTERMAN.—At Flushing Long Island, Feb. 20, J. WILLIAM QUART

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

How Some Things are Managed in the District-Attorney's Office.

WM. SIMPSON, the notorious dealer in obscene literature, against whom the Grand Jury found an indictment, and who disappeared when his case was called for trial in the Court of General Sessions, has returned to the City. No steps, or at least no effectual steps, were taken to recover the amount of his bail bond from his sureties; and this man, it is said, walked boldly into the District-Attorney's office yesterday, and, instead of being locked up and brought to immediate trial, he was permitted to depart, new bail, it is said, having been given. What is the use of bail, when it is not enforced? This fellow, like MOORE, is relying on Ring influence to get him off.

The Old Board of Apportionment.

By the passage of the law creating the Board of Audit and Apportionment, the powers of the old Board of Apportionment have not been affected in relation to issuing City stocks, and, in consideration of the fact that the Department of Public Works have no money, the Board met yesterday for the purpose of making provision for that Department. Present, Mayor HALL, Controller GREEN, Commissioner VAN NORT and Mr. STEBBINS. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Controller to issue additional new Croton Aqueduct stock, as authorized by chapter 230, laws of 1870, to meet the requirements of the Department of Public Works—$200,000.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit.

Only one witness was examined in the Jumel case yesterday. Mrs. TRANCHEL, a niece of Mme. JUMEL, and sister of Mrs. CHASE, testified to the circumstances under which Mrs. CHASE was adopted by her aunt, and her marriage with Mr. CHASE, in so far as it referred to Mme. JUMEL's intentions in regard to the disposition of her property. A number of letters were read, written by Mme. JUMEL to her sister, Mrs. JONES, and from other parties, in support of the statements of the witness on these points.

Payments by the Controller.

The Controller paid, yesterday, the following amounts: Department of Public Charities and Correction, salaries for December, $13,971 62; sweepers of markets, salaries from September to Dec. 31, $8,247 59; the clerks in the Tax Receiver's office, from September to December, $15,809 98; the salaries of the clerks of the Superior, Common Pleas, General and Special Sessions Courts, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, amounting to $33,875; Department of Public Charities and Correction, $200,000; expenses of the Board of Health, $30,600, and Department of Public Instruction, $10,000.

Indictments by the United States Grand Jury.

The United States Grand Jury came into the Circuit Court yesterday, presented the following indictments, and were discharged for the term by Judge SHIPMAN: Adolph Keep, for perjury in giving false testimony in the Nicholas counterfeiting case; James J. Riley and John Moon, for embezzling letters containing articles of value; James A. Polhamus, for aiding Paymaster HODGE in embezzling public moneys; Charles Callender, for receiving a bribe to make a false return of the affairs of the Ocean National Bank; John W. Norton, for converting moneys of the United States to his own use; Patrick J. Bannon, for sending obscene publications through the Post-office; Henry P. Cooper, selling washed stamps; James S. Woodhouse, for perjury.

More Election Frauds to be Exposed—Meeting of the Assistant Aldermen Committee on Contested Seats.

The Committee on Contested Seats of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. SIMONSON, CUMISKY and STACOM, met yesterday afternoon to hear testimony in the case of HENRY WISER, who claims to be entitled to the seat occupied by ISAAC ROBINSON as the Assistant Alderman from the Fifth Assembly District.

Mr. PETER MITCHELL, who appeared as counsel for Mr. WISER, said he would undertake to show that his client had been duly elected Assistant Alderman. It would also be shown that in the Seventh Election District one of the canvassers took a handful of ballots from Mr. WISER's pile, put them in Mr. ROBINSON's pile, and declared the result without complying with the law. It would also be shown that frauds were perpetrated in the Tenth, Seventeenth and Thirteenth Election Districts; that in the last named district the result was changed after the returns had been taken to the Police Station; that there were collusion and fraud on the part of inspectors, registrars and canvassers; that in the Seventeenth Election District there were inspectors who were not legally appointed, and that repeating was carried on to the detriment of Mr. WISER.

Ex-Alderman HARDY, counsel for Mr. ROBINSON, argued that Mr. WISER should submit a complaint to the Committee, and that a copy of it should be served upon his client.

Mr. MITCHELL said a petition, reciting all the facts and containing all the charges in the case, had been presented to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and was in the possession of the Committee. At his suggestion the petition was read. Mr. MITCHELL said he had fifty affidavits of residents of the Thirteenth Election District that frauds had been perpetrated there. After some further discussion between counsel, the Committee adjourned until Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday was large, and although all the sales expected to occur were not consummated—some of the projected auctions not meeting with the success which the merits of the property offered deserved—still the business transacted was one well worthy of attention. The following is a review of the proceedings.

JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of A. D. DITMARS, Esq., referee, disposed of improved real estate located on the East-side of the City, (the greater portion leasehold,) as follows, at the prices, and to the purchasers noted: Premises No. 83 Bowery, lot 20.1 by 114.4, with buildings thereon, consisting of two three-story brick houses and one one-story brick, sold subject to a lease of twenty-one years from May 1, 1868, at yearly rent of $1,625, improvements to be paid for at expiration of lease, or new lease given; sold for $25,500 to S. M. MIDDLEBROOK. Premises Nos. 85 and 85½ Bowery, adjoining above, lot 25.1 by 111.5, with buildings, consisting of three three-story brick houses, sold subject to lease; same rent and same terms as above; sold together for $26,200 to same buyer. Premises Nos. 61 and 63 Chrystie-street, two lots, together in size 50.2 by 100, in rear of above, with buildings, consisting of four three-story brick houses, sold subject to leases for twenty-one years from May 1, 1868; ground rent in all $1,250 per annum; other terms same as above; sold for $16,000 to same purchaser as above. Property on the south-east corner of Canal and Mott streets, lot 47 by 75.2, with buildings, consisting of two four-story and one three-story brick house, together with a three-story frame house, (buildings not sold with lot,) sold subject to lease for three years from May 1, 1869; ground rent, $2,200 per year; buildings to be paid for at expiration of lease, if the value can be agreed upon, or removed in thirty days; sold for $50,000 to JOHN H. POWER. Premises No. 61 Cherry-street, lot 24.10 by 63.4, with two-story and attic brick building thereon, sold subject to lease for five years from May 1, 1868; ground rent, $550 per year; no other conditions; sold for $7,100 to Mr. MIDDLEBROOK. Premises No. 60 Cherry-street, lot 25 by 121, with two-story brick building thereon, sold subject to five years' lease from May 1, 1868; rent, $650; sold for $10,100 to JAMES T. MAGUIRE. And premises No. 88 Roosevelt-street, lot 17 by 25.8, with two-story and attic brick building thereon, sold subject to five years' lease, same date as above; rent, $400 per annum; sold for $4,800 to CHARLES G. DEAN. Of course the property sold did not bring as large figures as would have been the case had it been sold in fee; but the prices realized were considered extremely good, and that for the Canal and Mott-street lot excellent. The sale was admirably conducted by the auctioneer in charge, and the general result a success, while the transaction was the most important of the day. In addition to the above Mr. MILLER also sold other City real estate as follows: At public auction, premises No. 58 Mott-street, between Bayard and Canal streets, embracing a lot 25 by 47, with five-story brick store and dwelling thereon covering the same, sold for $14,750 to Mr. SHUMWAY. Also at public auction, premises No. 62 Cherry-street, between Roosevelt and New-Chambers streets, a building lot 18.9 by 100, sold for $5,500 to Mr. GROSS. At an executor's sale, premises No. 14 Willett-street, between Grand and Broome streets, a lot 25 by 75, with two-story attic and basement frame house on same, 15 by 65, sold for $8,100 to A. OTTENBERG, and by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of CHAS. PRICE, Esq., referee, a lot 13 by 102.2, with improvements, on the north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, sold for $5,800, to JAMES KNOX.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at an executor's sale, by order of SAMUEL C. MOUNT, Esq., executor, sold a four-story brick tenement-house and lot on the north side of West Forty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known as No. 553, for $9,800; purchaser, THOMAS STOKES. A three-story brick house and lot known as No. 553 East Sixty-second-street, belonging to the same estate and advertised for sale, was withdrawn. The legal sale of a house and lot, West Fortieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, by the same auctioneer, expected to occur, was adjourned until April 9, and the projected legal sale of the Stadt Theatre, and other leasehold property adjoining the same located on the Bowery was indefinitely postponed, a stay of proceedings having been granted in the case.

WM. KENNELLY, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of GEO. F. SMITH, Esq., referee, disposed of a three-story brick house (brown-stone trimmings) and lot seventeen feet front on the north side of Seventy-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, for $10,500. Purchaser, JOHN H. HARNETT.

The following property was in addition offered by the auctioneers named, but the bids received not being deemed sufficiently large, the realty was in each instance withdrawn. By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., property known as the Theatre Comique on Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, two full lots on Broadway with six full lots in rear, fronting on Crosby-street, $373,000 bid. By same firm, four lots with three-story brick building thereon, known as Nos. 85, 87, 89 and 91 Elm-street, between White and Walker streets, belonging to the estate of W. W. CORNELL, deceased. No bids received. By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., two four-story brick stores and lots known as No. 188 and 190 Front-street, between Burling-slip and Fulton-street, lots in size each 18.9 by 87; $19,250 bid for No. 188 and $19,750 bid for No. 190. Also, by same firm, three full lots with three-story frame house thereon, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues; offered in one parcel, and bids to the amount of $17,250 received.

The following adjournments of legal sales by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. closed the business of the day: Sale of a house and lot on Fifty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, adjourned to March 12; and sale of two lots, with buildings, on same, on One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, adjourned until 26th.

For today, at the Exchange, the business projected is of interest, and several of the sales proposed are of special importance, namely: That of the property lately owned and occupied by the Security Insurance Company, embracing the lease of the new building and lot on the corner of Broadway and Park-place, to be sold by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., and also the sale of a valuable property on the south-east corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, to be made by order of executors, by JOS. MCGUIRE. The other sales to occur are also worthy the attention of investors, and the day should be one of rather unusual activity.

Exchange Sales—Tuesday, Feb. 20.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Premises No. 83 Bowery, e. s., 25 ft. 1 in. s. Hester-st., embracing lot 25.1x114.4, with buildings consisting of two 3-story and one 1-story brick house, leasehold $25,500
Premises Nos. 85 and 85½ Bowery, adjoining above, s. e. corner of Hester-st., lot 25.1x111.5, with buildings, embracing three 3-story brick houses, leasehold 26,200
Premises Nos. 61 and 63 Chrystie-st., s. w. corner of Hester-st., in rear of above, 2 lots, together 50.2x100, with buildings comprising four 3-story brick houses, leasehold 16,000
1 lot, s. e. corner of Canal and Mott sts., sold without buildings, in size 47.x75.2, fee 50,000
Premises No. 61 Cherry-st., s. s., lot 24.10x63.4x25x64.7, with 2-story and attic brick building on same, leasehold 7,100
Premises No. 62 Cherry-st., n. s., lot 25x120x25.3x121.4, with 2-story brick building on same, leasehold 10,100
Premises No. 88 Roosevelt-st., e. s., lot 17x41.2x18.3x42.6, with 2-story and attic brick building on same, leasehold 4,800
Premises No. 58 Mott-st., e. s., between Bayard and Canal sts., lot 25x47, with 5-story brick building thereon covering same, fee 14,750
Premises No. 14 Willett-st., e. s., between Grand and Broome sts., lot 25x75, with 2-story frame house on same, fee 8,100
Premises No. 52 Cherry-st., n. s., between Roosevelt and New-Chambers sts., one building lot, 18.9x100, (fee.) 5,500
1 lot, with improvements, n. s. East 78th-st., 291.2 ft. w. 2d-av., lot 13x102.2 5,800

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story brick tenement, h. and l., No. 553 West 42d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. 11th-av., lot 34.6x100, house, 24.6x50 .... $9,800

By William Kennelly.

3-story brick h. and l., n. s., 73d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., lot, 17x100.2 .... $10,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN. No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business. Refer by permission to Messrs. BROWN BROS. & Co., WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

FOR SALE—SITUATED ON 49TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., an elegant brown-stone high-stoop house, of hard-wood finish and handsome interior decoration; all the latest conveniences of modern luxury; to be sold with or without furniture; an opportunity for one desiring a first-class residence at a reasonable rate. The lot a Columbia College lease, thus giving scope for a first-class mansion, less the price of a lot. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., No. 602 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS, NARROW, brown-stone house, next to end of one of the finest blocks above 42d-st.; built in best style, with all modern conveniences, and only completed and occupied fifteen months ago; the owner is going abroad, and desires to sell soon; less than half the purchase money required down, and over a quarter can remain as long as the purchaser desires. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, Greene, near Bleecker, $32,000; three story brown stone, West 20th-st., near 8th-av., $17,000; house and lot, No. 53 St. Mark's-place, $21,500; house and lot, Willett, near Rivington-st., $9,000; and many others. For particulars apply to FANNING, No. 40 East 4th-st.

OWNERS HAVING HOUSES IN FIRST-class central locations, and desiring to sell or rent to responsible parties, will find it to their advantage to place their property upon our books. We have now applications for moderate-priced houses below the Park. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

$24,000.—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, stone house, 46th-st., 150 feet west of Broadway; good order; 20x55x100; also, one, 45th-st., same size, between 6th-av. and Broadway; good house; $22,000. HATCH & VAN DOREN, NO. 610 6TH-AV.

$31,000.—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, stone house, all modern improvements, on easy terms, 20.10x55x100, between 5th and 6th avs.; cheapest house offered. HATCH & VAN DOREN, NO. 610 6TH-AV.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED—THE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling No. 101 East 60th-st.; size, 20x60x100 feet; is now in perfect order throughout, and will be sold very cheap and on easy terms; possession May 1, 1872. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, Madison-av., below 62d-st.; built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, for the owner's own occupancy; for sale to close an estate. Apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

THREE-STORY BRICK HIGH STOOP, 24th-st., near Madison-av., all improvements, 20x60x100, choice location and good value; new house, Park-av., four-story, as above; $33,000; between 39th and 40th sts. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

A THREE-STORY DOUBLE DWELLing, 50x50 feet, containing all modern improvements, with four full lots on 60th-st., convenient to Broadway, for sale exceedingly low; terms easy; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

NO. 56 WEST 46TH-ST.—FOR SALE or to rent furnished; it is 20x55 feet, four stories brown stone; has all improvements and is in fine order; lot 100.5. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

NO. 367 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 40TH-st.—For sale at a low figure and on reasonable terms; the house is 20x50 feet, well arranged, tastefully frescoed, and in perfect order throughout. Lot 80. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

$33,000.—A VERY DESIRABLE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs.; good order; 20x55x100.5; cheap and good, choice location. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE, No. 143 West 53d-st., four-story brown-stone, 18.9x50, and No. 149 West 53d-st., three-story brown-stone, 16.8x50, each first-class. J. W. STEVENS, NO. 143 WEST 53D-ST., OR NO. 6 PINE-ST., 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE store, between John and Fulton sts., about 25x93 feet, well rented. Will be sold at a price that will make it worthy the attention of capitalists. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, perfectly modern and elegantly furnished; situated in West 23d-st., west of 6th av.; price, $60,000; early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT bargain, an elegant private dwelling, second house north of 66th-st., west side. Inquire on the premises, or of D. G. CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 20TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., an elegant, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 25x60; location unsurpassed; price reasonable. ARCHIBALD L. WILLIAMS, No. 2½ Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD TENEMENT-houses in 26th, 33d and 40th sts., all between 9th and 10th avs.; in good order and paying well. JOS. P. CORBIT, No. 253 9th-av.

FOR SALE—IN 55TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGton-av., three-story brown-stone house, at $16,500; terms easy. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY basement brick house, with a stable in the rear, No. 86 Amity-st.; all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN COLYER, No. 281 Thompson-st.

A NEAT THREE-STORY AND BASEment house for sale in West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; part of lot; leasehold; very cheap. JOS. P. CORBIT, No. 253 9th-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY COMPLETE THREE-story house, in good order, in 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; price $16,000. JOS. CORBIT, No. 253 9th-av.

MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A superior brown-stone English basement house, for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN HESTER-ST., NEAR BAYard, three-story brick house, at $12,000; terms easy. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

L. J. CARPENTER, REAL ESTATE, NO. 26 3D-AV., BIBLE-HOUSE. PROPERTY SOLD, EXCHANGED AND RENTED. ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF PROPERTY.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MOST MAGNIFICENT

COUNTRY RESIDENCE

WITH ABOUT FIFTY ACRES OF GROUND, FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his most charming residence, completely furnished entirely new. Furniture made to order; carpets by Sloane, with all the household furniture very complete.

The house of itself is A PERFECT GEM, contains sixteen rooms, located on a LAWN OF ABOUT THREE ACRES, with walks laid out in most beautiful order.

The farm is watered superbly with ponds and brooks.

The place has a TROUT POND OF ABOUT TWO ACRES, with SMALL POND ATTACHED, for PRESERVING TROUT. No other fish in pond.

The locality is perhaps MORE HEALTHY and FREER FROM ALL NUISANCES than any place ever offered in the environs of New-York for years past.

To a gentleman desirous of bringing up his family in a respectable Protestant community, this place (being very CONVENIENT TO FIRST-CLASS SCHOOLS and of EASY ACCESS TO THE CITY) offers most superior inducements.

NO AGENTS NEED APPLY.

Address H. F. BRUSH, Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FOR SALE.

A first-class residence, containing all modern improvements in their most perfected styles, warmed by Ellis' hot-water heating apparatus, and supplied with hot and cold water and gas throughout.

The house is nearly new, two stories besides mansard upper story, and hollow brick foundation walls, and built in the most substantial manner.

About two acres of high and beautiful ground is connected with the place, with large vegetable and flowering gardens, extensively stocked.

This delightful residence is situated in the town of Bridgeport, Conn., on high, commanding ground, having an extensive view of Long Island Sound and inland scenery, and is located on the north-west side of the most beautiful street—Washington-av.—on "Golden Hill."

Any person wishing a home right in every respect, is advised to call on J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 81 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn., or CAPERS, DAVIS & CLARK, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE residence, forty-two minutes from Liberty-st.; easy and comfortable access, at about stage fares; choice of depots and double-track roads; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fittings; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden lawns, &c.; location desirable, and improving in value; best part of Elizabeth, seventy per cent. can remain. For particulars apply to West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, close by, or address OWNER, Box 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST PLACES in the State of New-Jersey, having all the advantages of the city without its inconveniences; situated on Bergen Heights, one mile west of Jersey City Ferry, 128 feet above tide water, and perfectly healthy. The property consists of about twenty-two city lots, fronting on two of the principal avenues. The house has ten large rooms, furnished with all modern improvements; large barn and other out-buildings. The shade trees will compare favorably with any in the State. Shrubbery and fruits of all kinds. The cars pass the property to Jersey City Ferry every ten minutes. The family will soon break up housekeeping is the reason for selling. The property must be seen to be appreciated. The views from the cupola are varied and extensive, embracing a radius of forty to fifty miles. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Title perfect. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY—A fine country residence; location desirable; scenery unsurpassed; has about seventeen acres of choice land, one-third of which is now in choice fruit-bearing trees, comprising over twenty different varieties of apples, and the same number of pears; also, a great abundance of the smaller fruits the house is a large double one, containing fourteen rooms, with costly marble mantels throughout; out-buildings consist of large carriage-house, barns, &c.; it is within two and a half hours' ride from New-York, and fifteen minutes' walk from depot at Fishkill; terms reasonable. Address W. S. DUDLEY, Fishkill, or apply to J. P. GREEN, No. 14 Cortlandt-st., New-York, where a photograph of the place can be seen.

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, fronting on the Sound, directly opposite Riker's Island, being part of the estate of the late B. M. Whitlock, and now occupied by A. C. Poillon, Esq., containing about twelve and a half acres, with large double dwelling, handsomely furnished, (a part or all of which may be disposed of with the premises,) extensive carriage-house, stables, &c. Apply to JAMES B. WILSON, office of H. S. Wilson & Bro., Bankers, No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 5.

If not disposed of by the 1st of May, the above property may be leased to a responsible party or exchanged for a moderate-sized dwelling, well located in the City.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence located on Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.; house gothic; fourteen rooms and open attic; large closets in every room; all the improvements to be found in the most complete houses; stable; all outbuildings of the most approved order; grounds 143x375 feet; laid out by landscape gardener in the most tasteful manner, and well stocked with fruit and shade-trees. Photograph and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FINE DWELLING; all improvements; ten minutes from depot; THREE AND A THIRD ACRES excellent land; beautiful location; MOUNTAIN-SIDE; barn and other out-houses; garden, lawn, trees, &c.; convenient and healthful; a bargain. H. E. MATHEWS, M. & H. Organ Co., No. 596 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT STRATFORD, CONN., THE residence of the late R. D. McEwen, situated in the centre of the village, three minutes' walk from the depot; the house contains two parlors, dining-room, library, kitchen, and ten bedrooms, wash-house, and all necessary out-buildings; fine garden, well stocked with fruit; in perfect order; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to GLOVER & HAYDEN, No. 47 William-st., or SAMUEL GLOVER, Fairfield, Conn.

A GREAT VARIETY OF YONKERS property for sale or to let. Eligible building plots on easy terms. A very desirable residence on Warburton-av., near Palace Depot, on easy terms. Farms a specialty, by WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers.

N. B.—Will remove on April 1 to Warburton-av., opposite Village Hall.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $800, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson, a handsome country-seat of sixteen acres; view unsurpassed, grounds completely laid out, with cold grapery and green-houses, stable, barn, ice-house, &c.; house in complete order, with bowling alley and billiard-room. For particulars apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, No. 168 Broadway, between 11 and 12 daily.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLY-LOCATED house and lot at Keyport, N. J., only 300 yards from the landing; house is nearly new; contains eight nice rooms, closets, cellar, &c.; lot, 56 by 100 feet, with a good well, cistern, &c.; price only $2,700, if sold before April 1. For further particulars call on or address G. MACKEY, care of R. Foulds, No. 39 John-st.

FOR SALE—ON HUDSON RIVER, WITHIN one hour of New-York, three new frame houses, built in most substantial manner, with all modern conveniences, water, gas, &c.; barn and stable, with from two to four acres of land each. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE FIRST-class house, on the highest ground in the city of Elizabeth, with about an acre of land; house contains all modern improvements; will be sold at less than value. Address G. F. D., Post-office Box No. 5,933, New-York.

AT YONKERS—FIVE MINUTES FROM depot, a choice residence, fifteen rooms, gas, furnace, water, one and a half acres, grapes and other fruits, stables, &c., for sale or to let; possession in April. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place, or S. C. DOTY, No. 23 Union-square.

NO. 68 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, corner of South 5th-av.—To lease for a term of years, house, four stories; can be altered for business purposes; having a frontage of 119 feet on the avenue; location central for a club; security required. No brokers wanted.

LONG BRANCH—A WELL LOCATED cottage, containing eleven bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, gas, &c.; view of ocean; near the depot; stable; lot a corner one; 100x150; for sale at $8,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, agents for Long Branch real estate.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, one hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first-class country-seat, with a large water front, for sale or exchange for other property or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE—GOTHic stone cottage, seven rooms; heated with furnace, lighted with gas; barn nearly new; 2¼ acres; plenty fruit and shade trees. For further information apply J. S. H., Box No. 4,578 New-York P. O.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—Farms, dwellings, country-seats bought, sold or exchanged for City property. Prompt attention given to the examination and sale of farms. H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING—CAPITAL house, with gas, furnace, water, &c., $9,000; one at $8,000, $11,000, and $20,000. Also several houses to let, furnished and unfurnished. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

WATER-POWER, EQUAL TO 1,500 HORSE-POWER, with choice tract of land, within thirty-five miles of New-York; depot on the property. For sale by BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

ORANGE—HAMILTON & WALLIS' OFFICE, at Orange station, will remain open Washington's Birthday, 22d inst., to accommodate customers desiring to purchase or rent.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOME AT Orange, five minutes from depot; first-class surroundings; land and terms to suit. W. P. BEERS, No. 7 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE, VILLA SITES—FIFTY acres, Staten Island, south side; choice location, having extensive ocean and land views. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DESCRIPTIVE LISTS, (Price 5c., each.) OF OUR COUNTRY PROPERTY, FOR SALE.

May be had, on application to us (with name and address of applicant,) either at our office or through the mail. J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.

A house with five acres of land, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Washington Heights, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station; the house good size, with gas, water, &c., together with stable, cow-house, &c.

Also, a double house, (with or without,) a stable on 161st-st., with four lots, besides large lawn in front; house has Croton water, gas, &c., with twelve rooms, besides basement, kitchen, cellar, &c. Inquire of SHEPHERD KNAPP, near the premises, or at No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, very pleasantly located, on the west side of the Hudson, about one hour from New-York, and a few minutes' walk from depot; will rent to a family of adults who would be willing to board the owner, wife and servant for the rent; only those who do not depend upon other boarders need apply. Address H. A. W., Box No. 4,766 New-York Post-office.

YONKERS—TO LET LOW, TO A GOOD TENant, a large double house, 40x40, with tower in front, corner Ravine-av. and Gold-st., containing twenty rooms, with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. The most beautiful and extensive view on the river, and within three minutes' walk of either Yonkers or Glenwood stations. A fine carriage-house to let with above. Possession given 15th April. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT CITY OF BAYONNE, N. J., twenty-seven minutes from New-York, fifty trains daily, a nice new two-story house, eight rooms, with furnace, range, marble mantels and gas; lot 40x150 feet; near Centreville depot; price $5,250; terms easy. Also adjoining same, house, ten rooms; lot 55x150 feet; price $4,500; only $800 cash. Apply to FREDERICK BAYLIES, No. 90 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF TEN YEARS, the desirable house and lot south-east corner of 4th-st. and South 5th-av., (Laurens-st.,) opposite the Washington-square. This is the most desirable location for business or hotel purposes; will be rented low to a desirable tenant; the adjoining house can be had if desired. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 345 West 34th-st.; two staircases, twenty rooms, two baths; three water-closets, gas-fixtures; all improvements; in good order; parlor frescoed; location superior; rent $2,600. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th st.

TO LET—A FINE FARM OF 110 ACRES OF land, with excellent house and outbuildings, one and a half miles from Tuckahoe, on the Harlem Railroad, and two and a half miles from New-Rochelle, on the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—A NICE COUNTRY HOUSE AT Tremont, Westchester County, 12 rooms; in thorough order; gas and hot-air furnace; good garden; plenty of fruit; one minute from depot; immediate possession. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM HERRING, Tremont.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., THREE MINutes' walk from depot, a two-story and basement house, eight rooms, to be newly painted and papered; good neighborhood; garden, 50x250 feet; rent, $450. Apply to J. DENHAM & CO., No. 206 West 23d-st., or to S. F. JAYNE, Hurlbut-st., Orange, N. J.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN WASHINGTON-SQUARE AND CLINTON-PLACE.—A superbly furnished, full-sized private dwelling to lease reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

NO. 137 WEST 53D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone front high-stoop dwelling-house; lot 18.9x100, together with rear lot on 54th-st., (25x100,) inclosed as yard, to let. Address W. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC dwelling-house, No. 18 West Washington-place, with every convenience. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A fully furnished house; will only be rented to a strictly private family. Apply to H. A. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED AND unfurnished on 5th and Lexington avs., 13th, 14th, 20th, 17th, 37th, 48th, 51st, 54th, 59th and 61st sts. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY ATTIC HIGH-STOOP dwelling-house, No. 122 West 12th-st.; three-story extension; mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, gas-fixtures; rent $2,500. THOS. KING, 65 West 13th-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 33d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 530 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—NEAR 5TH-AV., IN WEST 45TH-st., Nos. 83 and 66, brown-stone houses, $2,800 and $2,300. Inquire at No. 103 Chambers-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—TO RENT—A completely and fully furnished house, from May 1. Permits from F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

SINGLE OR IN SUITES.
New and furnished to order, with all
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
Including use of
STEAM PASSENGER ELEVATOR,
on third, fourth and fifth floors. Nos. 52 to 56 Broadway. Prices moderate.
Apply to NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

CHEAP RENT.—$600 PER ANNUM.—TWO new stores and dwellings on Broad-st., Trenton, N. J.; finished with modern improvements, including gas, water and fixtures; the houses are three stories, brick, 22 by 46 feet, with cellar whole depth, and an extension of 35 feet; lot and garden 180 feet deep. Inquire of E. HALL, No. 346 4th-av., New-York.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, A hotel, (to be kept only as a temperance house,) with forty acres of ground adjoining, in a good location in New-Jersey; seventeen miles from Jersey City; Eastern applicants preferred. Address THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—STORE, NO. 43½ LISPENARD-ST., near Broadway; rent, $600; first loft, No. 43½, $300; second loft, rear, No. 49, $300; basement, No. 51, $250. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—THE first-class store, 35 by 120, with large, light basement, No. 35 Mercer-st., corner of Grand-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 386 CANAL-ST.—FOUR-STORY building, with store covering entire lot. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING, No. 85 Liberty-st. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 30 Broadway.

FLOORS TO LET CHEAP—FOR BUSIness purposes, at No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A ROOM IN SECOND STORY OF a building between 13th and 20th sts. and 6th and 9th avs.: size not less than 30 by 75 feet; a building to be altered would answer. Address Box No. 4,976 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WILLING TO PAY cash, desires to purchase a house and lot within the district bounded by Washington-place, Broadway and 6th-av., up to 14th-st., and by Lexington and 7th avs. up to 58th-st. The house to be in good order, at least twenty-four feet wide and four stories, with high stoop. Lowest cash price requested. Address Post-office Box No. 5,472.

WANTED—A SMALL, FIRST-CLASS house, in good neighborhood, near 5th-av.; will pay all cash, or part cash and balance other real estate. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WILLIAM, FULTON AND ANN STS, KNOWN AS THE "NORTH DUTCH CHURCH," TO BE LEASED BY AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will lease by auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., if not previously disposed of by private negotiation: By order of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of New-York City—The valuable plot of ground, known as the site of the "Old North Church" in this City, together with the building thereon, bounded by Fulton, William and Ann sts., for the term of twenty-one years from the 1st of May next, with covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each. Size as described on diagram.

Further particulars may be obtained, and the form of the lease examined at the office of the treasurer of said church, Mr. JAMES PHYFE, No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

For maps, &c., apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF PROPERTY ON MARION AND WEST 124TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of John Hubbell, Esq., referee:

MARION-STREET—Valuable lot, with two-story brick-front house, No. 66 Marion-st., 20.3 feet front, 19.8 feet rear, by an average depth of 60 feet.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—House and lot, north side of 124th-st., 225 feet west of 6th-av. boulevard; lot 25x100.11 feet.

COUDERT BROS., Attorneys.

For maps, &c., apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH, ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 123D, 124TH, 125TH, 126TH AND MANHATTAN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executor and executrix of James R. Walter, deceased:

Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 123d and 124th sts.

Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 123d, 124th and Manhattan sts., St. Nicholas and 9th avs.

Six lots east side of 9th-av., commencing on north-east corner of 125th-st.

Four lots, south side of 126th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av.

Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 125th sts.

One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 124th-st.

The above-described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the plazas formed by New-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 123d and 124th sts., and by 9th-av., Manhattan and 125th sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly enhancing in value.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THOMAS H. WALTER, Executor,
HARRIET A. WALTER, Executrix,
Of the estate of James R. Walter, deceased.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

J. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.
VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY.
By order of Estate of John P. Mead, deceased, and others.

The splendid business property situated on the south-east corner of Bedford and Flushing avs., consisting of large store and dwelling, small house and barn, and three lots. The location is an excellent one for business. It has been occupied as a store for many years at very remunerative rent. Terms easy.

Also,
VALUABLE VACANT LOTS ON ATLANTIC-AV., WARREN-ST., CHAUNCEY-ST. and MARION-ST.

ATLANTIC-AVENUE—N. s., 166 ft. w. of Utica-av., 5 lots.
WARREN-STREET—N. s., 225 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 1 lot.
MARION-STREET—N. s., 100 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 11 lots.
CHAUNCEY-STREET—S. s., 100 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 11 lots.

Terms easy. Maps at Auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and at No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF Capt. Joseph Bounty, situated at Astoria, Long Island City, having been withdrawn from private sale, will be sold by J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, at public auction, rain or shine, at the office of Josiah M. Whitney, Sunswick-terrace, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of March, at 12½ P. M. The property contains forty-seven building lots, with buildings and dock and deep water-front. The lots are the most valuable in Long Island City, within a few hundred yards of the Government works, at Hell Gate, and adjoining the estate and residence of Edwin Hoyt, Esq. This is a rare opportunity for capitalists to invest, and those desiring to erect a first-class residence cannot find a more delightful location, being in full view of the East River, and within half an hour to Fulton Market by two lines of steam-boats, which leave every half hour from Peck-slip, New-York. The property is also accessible by Ninety-second-street Ferry, or by horse railroad from Thirty-fourth-street Ferry. Terms hereafter.

Small map may be had by March 1 at the office of Josiah M. Whitney, Astoria, or at the auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE. Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemayer of Paris. NO. 36 EAST 35TH-ST. French classes for ladies three times a week.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESsons in the evenings. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDing School for ten young ladies, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury, near Red Bank, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N.Y.—Term opens March 22; both sexes; $300 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES AN ENgagement as resident governess; she teaches English, French, music and drawing; references given from her former pupils. Address P. A., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WILL give private instruction to ladies (or others) in all the English branches, Latin and the new style of penmanship; terms moderate; unexceptionable references. Address LOUIS, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A WELL-EDUCATED FRENCH PROTestant girl desires a place as nursery governess; is highly recommended. Address or apply at No. 128 East 78th-st., care Rev. A. Gory, for two days.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
OFFER
BY THE CARGO OR AT RETAIL,
THEIR CELEBRATED

Lackawanna Coal,

UNRIVALED FOR STEAM OR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.
YARDS—FOOT 3D-ST., EAST RIVER.
FOOT 24TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.
CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RETAIL ORDERS,
NO. 938 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, NO. 33 ATLANTIC-ST.
YARD, FOOT BALTIC-ST.
DEPOT, WEEHAWKEN. OPPOSITE 36TH-ST.
GENERAL OFFICE,
NO. 71 BROADWAY (EMPIRE BUILDING.)

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNtain coal, egg, $6; nut, $5 50; stove, $6 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds; screened and delivered. THOS. STOKES, corner 32d-st. and 10th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PARISIENNE PROTESTANT, BIEN instruite et bien recommandée, désire se placer dans une famille pour enseigner et soigner des enfants. Adresser Mlle. M. E., care Rev. A. Gory, No. 128 East 78th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WELSHWOMAN, A cook's situation; very respectable; first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking, boning, larding, meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies and side dishes; excellent baker; best City references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, INdustrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; is a capable, obliging and respectful servant, a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; City or country; best references given. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, EXPERIenced and economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; capable of taking entire charge of a house in the absence of the family; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 589 7th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent, respectable girls to go together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid, in a private family; will do the washing between them; both have excellent reference; cook was seven years in last place. Call or address for two days No. 249 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 130 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class laundress in a small private family, or do chamber-work and fine washing; understands fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant Welsh girl as good cook; understands baking, soups, and meats of all kinds; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver perfectly, getting up salads, &c.; best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S nurse, a situation; is capable of taking full charge of an infant or growing children; is kind and obliging; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses, and do any kind of family sewing; has unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG French woman, a situation as first-class lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making thoroughly; fully competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED woman, who thoroughly understands dressing hair in the latest modes, a few ladies' hair to dress by the week, or dress-making. Residence No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

S. & E. V. ODELL
supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds of game, desserts, &c.; also good bread maker; best of reference. Apply at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; would like to go to the country with a family for the Summer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 118 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; has over three years' reference from former place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 845 6th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of American, English, Irish and other waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, professed and other cooks, house-workers, young girls, and those lately landed.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; is a neat plain cook; is first-class washer and ironer; no objection to the country; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call or address No. 321 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, twenty-three years old, who has lost her young baby, would like to take a baby to her own house to nurse. Apply to Mrs. BURNS, No. 407 West 54th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who can cut, fit and trim ladies' and children's dresses, &c., a few engagements in families by the day; can operate on several machines. Apply at No. 415 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl, a situation as chamber-maid in an American family. Call at No. 31 North Moore-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation; flutes, puffs, and understands a mangel; if possible, City preferred. To be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND
AT THE OLDEST AGENCY
IN AMERICA.
NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and sewer; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY competent girl to do chamber-work, washing and ironing, or housework, in a small family; has good reference. Call at No. 43 Perry-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English girl as ladies' maid or seamstress; is a good sewer; no objection to travel. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 705 5th-av., corner of 55th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced woman as cook; would do light housework of a small family; best reference. Apply at No. 207 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; unexceptionable reference. Call or address for two days No. 244 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; would assist with washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 147 West 39th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROugh waitress; willing to assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Call at the Employment and Insurance Office, No 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COLORED SERVANTS,
Male and female, for every capacity, supplied at shortest notice at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., for private families, boarding-houses, hotels, &c.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing to do at home, or to work by the day; excellent reference. Call at No. 311 East 48th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH CANADIAN girl, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; country preferred; has good references. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; has four years' reference. Call at No. 524 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as plain cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Call from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 252 East 52d-st.

ALL IN SEARCH OF COMPETENT servants, male or female, will find it to their advantage to call at A. PELTON & CO.'S, No. 645 6th-av., (formerly of Bedell's, 4th-av.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person, American, as housekeeper, in a nice family; excellent City reference. Apply No. 215 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, to take families' or gentlemen's washing at her own residence, at from $1 to 75 cents per dozen. Call at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 317 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch girl as chamber-maid; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

EMPLOYERS
In search of reliable help of all nationalities in any capacity, for City or country, suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook, and will assist with plain washing, in private family. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as chamber-maid, or do the house-work of a small family, or as kitchen-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent girl, to do house-work in a small family; references. Apply at No. 146 West 33d-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook, a situation; has good references. To be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH maid, a place; dresses hair well, and good seamstress. To be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; excellent references. Apply at No. 130 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to assist in the kitchen; has good City reference. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and to assist at washing, or as child's nurse; excellent reference. Apply at No. 60 East 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' OR CHAMBER-maid's and waitresses' situation by a very respectable young woman and very good waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; country or City; good City testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; will assist in coarse washing; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXperienced waitress; can take the place of a man servant, to do waiting in the best private family; City reference. Call at No. 458 4th-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family; can be seen at last employer's, No. 32 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do upstairs work. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress and dress-maker; understands all kinds of family-sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objections to the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ELDERly Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker, and very trustworthy; has good City reference. Call, or address for two days, at No. 112 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and assist in the care of children; will be found trustworthy; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 341 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, Swedish, a situation as seamstress; accustomed to dress-making. Call for two days at No. 400 West 24th-st., corner of 9th-av., ring second bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, washer, and ironer; good City reference can be given. Call or address for two days at No. 420 East 16th-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class laundress in a private family; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as child's nurse, and to assist with chamber-work; best City reference; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 425 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook. Call at No. 214 West 18th-st., White's-place.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress, to go out by the day; excellent reference. Call or address No. 52 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 137 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, washing to do at her home, or would go out by the day. Apply at No. 38 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid by a neat, tidy girl; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen at No. 330 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and servant in a small private family. Call at No. 340 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, married, no children, English by birth; twenty years' practice in this country; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; best City reference. Address JAMES JACKSON, Scott-st., between Montgomery and Summit avs., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a single young man, aged twenty-five; learned the business in the best places in England; stove and greenhouse plants; farms and orchards, kitchen, fruit and house garden; wages not so much an object as a quiet home; best reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—GENTLEMEN WISHING TO engage a first-class gardener, who understands the business thoroughly, and is a practical man, married, no family, with the best of references, &c., can do so by addressing J. B., care of James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent gardener; understands the management of graperies, green-houses, vegetables and all branches of the business; can be well recommended from present employer. Address M. J. C., care of B. K. Bliss & Sons No. 23 Park-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GARDENer's situation by a very respectable young man; good careful driver and groom; understands the care of horses, stock, &c.; milk, farm or take charge of a gentleman's place; best references; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man; no family; is a first-class gardener and florist; understands all its branches thoroughly; has the best of references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried Scotchman, a situation as gardener; understands the care of greenhouse and graperies, and all kinds of vegetables; no incumbrance. Call or address No. 333 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED man of long experience, as gardener, or to take charge of a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged American man in a private family where he can make himself generally useful, or would care for an invalid. Address AUGUSTUS, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman, (married;) thoroughly understands his business, and has unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address J. T., No. 134 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman (single) who thoroughly understands his duties and has unexceptionable City references; City or country. Call or address M. S., No. 46 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant married man with three years' recommendation from his present employer; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Call or address W. W., at No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a thoroughly competent man; green-houses, ground and vegetables; would take charge of a gentleman's place. Address A. B., Box No. 199, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man that understands his business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver, and can furnish very satisfactory reference. Call or address No. 37 Union-square, in the harness-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant man, a situation as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; good City reference. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; understands his duties perfectly; excellent City references. Call or address Nos. 15 and 17 East 28th-st., livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by an Englishman; married; good reference from last place. Apply by letter to H. C., Westchester Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENer, (German,) with a small family, a first-class gardener's place; best recommendations. Address J. S., Box No. 672, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF SMALL FAMily a place by the year; understands all kinds of out-door work; has good reference. Address H. D., Box No. 201, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored porter who understands his duties thoroughly and has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address J. A., No. 100 West 33d-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE, PROTESTANT Englishman, a place as head waiter; good references. To be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman in the City or country. Can be seen until engaged at No 68 University-place. T. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN, a situation as coachman, married, one child, age six years; thoroughly competent to take charge of a first-class place; in City or country; can be well recommended. Address JOSEPH BAUER, Box No. 263, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; understands graperies, green-houses, vegetables, fruits and flowers, laying out of new grounds; City reference. Address N. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man a situation as gardener; understands laying out of grounds, greenhouse and grapery gardening in all its branches. Apply to O. P., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man, English by birth; understands the management of green-houses and graperies and gardening in all its various branches; a widower without incumbrance. Address GARDENER, care Mr. V. Rush, Englewood, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a sober Protestant young man; has reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 248 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English coachman and gardener, just arrived, with good references; understands use of horses, vegetable and flower garden, green-house, shrubbery, &c. Apply at No 6 Bowling-green.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN years of age, living with parents, must write fluently, and be correct at figures, in a hosiery jobbing house; five days' work in the week. Address, with particulars, &c., Box No. 27 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WELL-RECOMMENDED HELP IN every capacity; no charge unless a place is furnished. At Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av.; near 41st-st.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED to sell the Domestic Sewing-machine in New-York and vicinity. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, who can operate on the sewing-machine. Apply for two days, between 10 and 12, at No. 21 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply at No. 105 West 44th-st., after 11 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC..........Feb. 21, 2½ P. M.
ATLANTIC..........Feb. 24, 4 P. M.
BALTIC..........March 2, 11 A. M.
OCEANIC..........March 9, 4 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NOTICE.—WHITE STAR LINE STEAM-ship REPUBLIC will be detained until WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. Passengers will embark from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, at 2½ P. M.
J. H. SPARKS, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 3.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Feb. 24.
Saturday, Feb. 10.	TRINACRIA.	Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 17.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9.
Saturday, Feb. 24.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Mar. 16.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, LAWSON, Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 4 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Mar. 2, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 16, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
RUSSIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA..........Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA..........Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA..........Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
FROM BOSTON.
BATAVIA..........Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA..........Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA..........Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
HECLA..........Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA..........Saturday, Mar. 16, '72
and every following SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage..........$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, Feb. 21. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT..........LEMAIRE..........Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS..........SURMONT..........Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, April 6
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY..........Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN..........Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........April 3, ———
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Feb. 29.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 27.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Feb. 22.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 29.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) March 7.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M.—direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Saturday, Mar. 23
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM..........March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM..........April 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:20 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER 55TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. Assets, $2,695,290 78. Surplus, $215,995 81.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER,
Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 25, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February.
Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE HOLDERS of PARTICIPATING POLICIES for the year ending Feb. 1, certificates for which will be issued on and after the 15th day of March next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 16, 1872.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS,
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-street, New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st day of February, inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 7th day of March next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1872.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of two ($2) dollars per share, payable on the 4th March prox. to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Feb. 21, to the morning of March 5.
I. C. BABCOCK,
Treasurer.

HARLEM BANK, Feb. 12, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand on or after the 1st day of March, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 19 to March 1. By order. I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

$275.—THE NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE. A first-class instrument, seven octaves, carved legs and all modern improvements, $275, cash; warranted for six years. New PIANOS and ORGANS to LET very low. Ware-rooms No. 431 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TWO YEARS' LEASE AND furniture and the well-established business of the Clarendon House, Nyack, on the Hudson; house contains forty rooms; large grounds, plenty of shade, good vegetable garden, abundance of strawberries; bars, with accommodation for eight horses; if not sold by the 20th of March, will be rented furnished or unfurnished, as the present occupant will leave for Europe. Further particulars Post-office Box No. 129, Nyack, N. Y.

$5,000 WANTED—IN A MANUFACturing business, well established and paying large profits. Any person desiring to engage in a really good and safe business, may address W. C., Box No. 112 Times Office.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH CAPital to engage in manufacturing a staple article of railway supplies, amply secured by patent in this country and England. No. 4 Dey-st., Room No. 7.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
9 1-2 Per Cent. Upon the Investment.
SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS,
AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, (COUPON AND REGISTERED.)
ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE.
In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.
OF THE
Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway, of Indiana.
Price 95 and Accrued Interest.

This Road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive Counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for Twelve Miles at its Southern terminus the Celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County, it affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal, (now in such large demand,) Lumber, Cattle, Grain and other surplus products of this rich Agricultural and Mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 95 and accrued Interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway,
AT 80 AND INTEREST.
We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.
THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.
We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,
And those of the
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.
Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

Houston & Texas Central Railway Company's

1st MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
For sale by
John J. Cisco & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.
Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY,
No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 11 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 21st of February, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst. until March 7.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

A SAFE INVESTMENT PAYING over 12 per Cent. on the amount invested.
BONDS OF CASS COUNTY, MO., 10 per Cent. half-yearly, payable in New-York City. Value of property over $15,000,000.
Price, 87½ and accrued interest.
Also,
Other safe and desirable investment securities.
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven directors and three inspectors of election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 2,279 3d-av., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1872.
Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

97 1-2 AND INTEREST.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND

FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
GUARANTEED
BY
N. Y. MIDLAND R. R. CO.
Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING THE ENTIRE LENGTH of the New-Jersey section of the new Trunk Line to Canada and the West EARLY IN MARCH NEXT.
For sale or exchange for marketable securities by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses
AND TWICE THE INTEREST.
FULL PAID STOCK.
Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
Price, 95 and Interest.
RECOMMENDED BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

A SMALL ISSUE OF

10 Per cent. Bridge Bonds

FOR SALE BY
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Montclair Railway Company,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.
The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of
FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,
issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.
These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.
The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.
Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.
The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.
The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.
Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.
The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.
Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.
JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WOODWARD STEAM-PUMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, made in pursuance of law, &c. The capital stock of the Company amounts to $120,000, all paid in. The amount of debt of the Company is $48,026 61.
G. M. WOODWARD, C. W. WOODWARD, W. H. McMANNUS, JAS. GALLAGHER, Trustees.
City, County and State of New-York: W. H. McMANNUS, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Secretary of the Woodward Steam-Pump Manufacturing Company, of New-York, and that the matter stated in above report is true.
(Signed,) W. H. McMANNUS.
Sworn to before me, this 20th day of February, 1872.
(Signed,) WM. G. BARBOUR, Notary Public.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD F. BROWN, as Trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of WILLIAM R. VAN VOORHIS, deceased, plaintiff, against HANNAH VAN WYCK, Rachel A. Rapalje, wife of Sylvanus Rapalje, Sylvanus Rapalje, Cornelius W. Van Voorhis, Maria L. Van Voorhis, in her individual character, and also as executrix of and trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Elias W. Van Voorhis, Jr., in his individual character, and also as executor of and trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Barker Van Voorhis, Sarah A. Brintnall, (wife of John O. Brintnall,) Elias William Van Voorhis, Ella Van Voorhis, Margaret E. Adriance, in her individual character, and also as executrix of the last will and testament of Isaac Adriance, deceased, Adriana Bonney, in her individual character, and also as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of Benjamin W. Bonney, deceased, Eleanor Brown, wife of the plaintiff, Adriana R. Bonney, Benjamin West Bonney, Susan R. Bonney, Alfred Bonney, Jeromus R. Bonney, Elvira B. Bonney, Georgiana De Windt, (wife of Arthur De Windt,) Julia Davies, (wife of Henry E. Davies, Jr.,) and Egbert K. Van Beuren, Catherine M. Van Voorhis, wife of the said Cornelius W. Van Voorhis, the said Arthur De Windt and the said Henry E. Davies, Jr., defendants. Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in the above-entitled action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which complaint was filed on the 10th day of February, 1872, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New-York County Court-house, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 5 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb'y 10, 1872.
STEWART RAPALJE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 5 Dey-street, New-York City.
f19-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HANNAH SOLOMON, plaintiff, against DAVID SOLOMON, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1872.
CLARENCE A. HENRIQUES,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 19th day of January, 1872.
CLARENCE A. HENRIQUES,
ja24-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—ONE VERY LIGHT COUPE, ONE coupé on C springs, one six-seat rockaway, one coupé rockaway, one four-seat phaeton, one four-wheel dog-cart, and one two-wheel gig, suitable for a doctor, all used by a private family, and best City builders, and all in good order. Apply to M. CURLEY, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

LIGHT ROCKAWAY FOR SALE—Turn-over seat front; pole and shafts in excellent order; price $140. Apply at builder's office, No. 132 West 25th-st.

A. ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 20 WEST 39TH-ST.—A SUITE OF TWO beautiful rooms, both adjoining closets and conveniences, with private table for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; those accustomed to first-class house only need apply; no children or servant taken.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 140, OPPOSITE Academy of Music, Maison Française—Handsomely furnished apartments and rooms, with first-class French table; English and Spanish spoken. Table d'hôte at 6 o'clock.

PARTIES DESIRING PLEASANT rooms in a well-furnished first-class retired house, with or without board; private table if desired, can address HOME, No. 54½ 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST. — ELEGANT suite of rooms; private table if desired; other well-furnished rooms, with or without board; references.

NO. 594 7TH-AV., TWO DOORS FROM 42d-st., pleasant and cheerful location.—One or two rooms, with board; terms low; small family; references exchanged.

NO. 42 EAST 35TH-ST.—PARTIES OF single gentlemen and others; first-class board and rooms on second and third floors, with all home comforts.

FURNISHED.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, with bedroom attached, to let, without board; terms moderate; reference required; gentlemen only need apply at No. 151 Waverley-place.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $30 per week.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE—THIRD FLOOR front, large hall room, closet, fire; pleasant room first floor; also, March 1, entire second floor; house, location and table first-class.

A DESIRABLE ROOM, NO. 10 EAST 28th-st., near 5th-av., with board, if desired; parlor or on second floor; family small. First-class references required.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 355 West 14th-st., at a moderate price.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen; also, single rooms, with board.

FOURTH STORY, FRONT ROOM, with first-class board; suitable for one or two gentlemen. No. 24 West 39th-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let at No. 386 West 32d-st.

NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST.—A SINGLE room, with closet and board; references.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL will be opened on or about the 1st of June under the direction of the undersigned. Four furnished cottages to let, with board in hotel. Persons desirous of engaging rooms will please address
EDWARD COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of February, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM D. WOODS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE.
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES D. MATTHEWS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles D. Matthews, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEO. H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of this State sole receiver of the NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. All persons indebted to said Corporation are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the undersigned, as such receiver, at his office, No. 173 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872, and to pay the same. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Corporation are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, as such receiver, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872. All creditors of said Corporation are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the undersigned, as such receiver, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said Corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, as such receiver, at his said office, on the 4th day of March, 1872.—Dated New-York, Aug. 19, 1871.
BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver.
E. R. MEADE, Attorney for Receiver, No. 63 Wall-street, New-York City. d20-law10wW

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of A. WARNER PLATT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of A. Warner Platt, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said district, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIS BRISTOL, JR., TIMOTHY R. PARKER, and WILLIAM S. HUNTINGTON, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Willis Bristol, Jr., Timothy R. Parker and William S. Huntington, composing the late firm of Willis Bristol, Jr., & Co., carrying on business in New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York City, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1872.
CHARLES H. HYDE,
Assignee, No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York City.
f21-law-3w-W*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—JOSEPH LOEWENBERG, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published on the 20th day of December, A. D., 1871.—Creditors to appear before Hon. John H. McCunn, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—New-York, Dec. 18, 1871.
VAN SLYCK & WARDELL,
d20-law16wW* Attorneys for Insolvent.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of Anson B. Birdsall, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of October, 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Anson B. Birdsall, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
f21-law3wW* Assignee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH LEMAN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of ADOLPH LEMAN, of Rhinebeck, in the County of Dutchess, in said district; and who was, to wit, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said district. Dated at Hudson, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1872.
JAMES R. ALLEN, Assignee,
Chatham Village, Columbia County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. DUNHAM, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
f14-law3wW*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER, & CO., NO. 228 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

NINTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.
Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, (His first appearance at this Theatre,) as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT ONE.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
AN EXTRA MATINEE OF JULIUS CÆSAR ON THURSDAY NEXT, Feb. 22, commencing at ONE o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE, THE GREAT SOCIETY SENSATION.
TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK.
THIRTIETH DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
, On Washington's Birthday, Mr. DALY'S company will give a MATINEE of DIVORCE in PHILADELPHIA, and return by LIGHTNING TRAIN to give the usual performance at the FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

CONTINUED TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
THE MULDEN-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, FEB. 21, L'AFRICAINE.
Jacob Muller, Carl Formes, D'Alphonse, Anna Rosetti, Joseph Weinlick, Carl Bernard, Janiecki, Lacharies, Lehmann, Inez Fabbri.
Musical Director..........Prof. R. Mulder
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, matinée at 2 o'clock, The Merry Wives of Windsor. Evening, Der Freischutz.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE WEEK.
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. } Positively last week of Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT in the new sensational drama, entitled DARLING: OR, WOMAN AND HER MASTER. The new nautical burlesque, entitled POLL AND PARTNER JOE, preceded by the exciting sensational drama of WOMAN OF THE WORLD.
Friday, Feb. 23, benefit of Miss Marian Mordaunt.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. Butler..........Manager
Re-engagement of the great ventriloquist, MR. E. D. DAVIS.
The grand sensational burlesque, BAD DICKEY.
Extra matinée on WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Usual matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

EXTRA MATINEE AT 2½, ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NILSSON.

Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch have the honor of announcing that
Mlle. CHRISTIAN NILSSON
will make her last appearances in a series of GRAND FAREWELL OPERAS,
(prior to her departure for Europe,) commencing MONDAY EVENING, March 4, 1872,
With the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
The sale of seats will commence Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music.

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,

(for the benefit of the Society of the "Fraternals,") CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, (Mercer-st., near 8th-st.,) THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, under the direction of Mr. J. R. THOMAS, upon which occasion the following distinguished artists will appear: The young and talented prima donna,
Miss VIENNA DEMOREST,
Mme. DE RUYTHER, contralto;
Senorita JOSEFINA FILOMENO, violinist;
Miss ANNIE L. DOWNING, pianist;
Mr. CHARLES WHITING, tenor;
Mr. G. K. WALCOTT, basso;
Mr. HENRY CLAY DEMOREST, recitationist;
Mr. CHARLES E. PRATT, accompanist. Tickets, $1. For sale at the music-stores and at the door. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. No reserved seats.

FRENCH COMEDY, BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.

Robinson's Hall, No. 18 East 16th-st. Immense success! THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 8. Second appearance of Mlle. ANNA CAVE. UN SERVICE A BLANCHARD, comedy, PROCH ET LUC, vaudeville. FAIS CE QUE DOIS, patriotic drama, by F. Coppee. Tickets at—1. Hoffman House; 2. W. Saussol's, No. 21 East 16th-st.; 3. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; 4. Bullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

John and family continue their popular concerts at Presbyterian Church, 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 23. Tickets fifty cents, sold at the door only. Societies engaging address JOHN HUTCHINSON, No. 6 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

EXTRA MATINEE AT 2½, ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

GRAND CONCERT.—ALANSON M. E. Sabbath-school, at Cooper Union, THIS EVENING. Grand chorus, 500 voices. Admission, 50 cents.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.
HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES
On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

CLOTHING.

AT B. MINTZ'S, NO. 432 4TH-AV., ABOVE 29th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. B. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.; from $10 to $60 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

ASTONISHING! PRICES PAID FOR ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel, carpets, &c. Please call or address A. SIMMONDS & CO., No. 664 3d-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING,
until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.
This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX! NEW SCENERY, gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources.
COSTUMES
of the different nations, varied and magnificent, ALL NEW.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NORISSIMO.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.

BOX-BOOK OPEN
For a
VETERAN MATINEE
ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

202d to 210th TIME.
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK.
Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2.
COME AND SEE ME ERE I GO.

FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Casselli
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Casselli
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Casselli
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Casselli
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Casselli
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Casselli
FOX	Martens	Wilson	Kiralfy	Casselli

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Thursday, Feb. 22, HUMPTY DUMPTY in an extra patriotic matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the BLACK CROOK.
NEW AND STARTLING FEATURES.
P. T. BARNUM'S RENOWNED GOAT ALEXIS,
THE SPANISH MINSTRELS,
THE ORIENTAL SERPENT DANCE,
THE GREAT MAJILTONS IN A NEW ACT.
The Clown Dog, Trained Animals, Illuminated Fountain, the Cloud Vail, the Infant Athletics, and Juvenile Ballet.
Curtain rises at 7¾.
THURSDAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, EXTRA BLACK CROOK MATINEE AT 1½.
MONDAY, Feb. 26, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. and B'way.
CROWDED HOUSES. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the NEW SOCIETY PLAY, entitled

Mr. MACKAYE as	MARRIAGE.	Miss GRISWOLD as
COL. GRAY.	MARRIAGE.	MRS. BROOKS.
Every Night.	MARRIAGE.	Saturday Matinee.

SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
EXTRA MATINEE, Washington's Birthday, THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK.
Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
EXTRA MATINEE ON THURSDAY, Feb. 22, IN COMMEMORATION of the BIRTHDAY of THE IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE HUMOROUS EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME of RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS.
ALL THE GREAT CIRCUS ARTISTS
In their Exciting Feats of
Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic skill.

STEINWAY HALL.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS
Will give one of their unique and popular concerts FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, purely in the interests of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., of which they are members. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Now for sale at the hall and at rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st.

GRAND CONCERT.—ALANSON M. E. Sabbath-school, at Cooper Union, THIS EVENING. Grand chorus, 500 voices. Admission, 50 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

EXTRA MATINEE AT 2½, ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT OF Spring-street Presbyterian Church, (near Varick,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22. Musical entertainment under direction of Mr. Jerome Hopkins. Tickets 50 cents, including refreshments, to be had at the door.

CONCERT AND EXHIBITION AT the Seventh-street M. E. Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22. Tickets for adults, 40 cents. Children half price. May be had at the door.

VOCAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK will give their second concert at Steinway Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Extra tickets for sale at G. Schirmer's and at the door.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

EXTRA MATINEE AT 2½, ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

GRAND CONCERT.—ALANSON M. E. Sabbath-school, at Cooper Union, THIS EVENING, Grand chorus, 500 voices. Admission, 50 cents.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Friday, Feb. 23, Saturday, 24th, and Tuesday, 27th, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
DR. T. S. LAMBERT
WILL GIVE A COURSE OF THREE LECTURES.
1st. Nature of Life, VITALITY and LONGEVITY. Two-fifths of the mature are necessarily short-lived; two-fifths naturally long-lived; one-fifth partaking of both. Why?
2d. PERSONAL EXTERNAL INDICATIONS of VITALITY and LONGEVITY, answering the question. Am I probably LONG or SHORT lived?
3d. Practical Applications, especially to LIFE INSURANCE; the correct philosophy and methods.
Questions respectfully solicited upon topics discussed.
Tickets, 50 cents; course, $1; obtainable at the office.

DR. LORD'S LECTURES IN ASSOCIATION Hall, THURSDAYS and MONDAYS, at 11½ A. M. Subject of remaining twelve lectures—*Charlemagne, Alfred, Hildebrand, Bernard, Becket, Abelard, Charles the Bold, Godfrey, Philippa, William of Wykhan, Wyckliffe, Leo X.*
Tickets for twelve lectures, $7.
Reserved seats, $9.

NOVELTY COURSE OF LECTURES.—HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER on *Hindus, Hindu Hermits, Hindu Wit and Hindu Women*, at Association Hall, 4th av. and 23d-st., THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will meet at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., to celebrate the birth-day of the immortal Gen. George Washington, by invitation of Frank W. Sterry, Sixth regiment, N. G. Carriages and dinner will be provided. Gen. H. RAYMOND,
Col. ABRM. DALLY.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PICTURES on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 20 and 21, the entire collection of high-class
OIL PAINTINGS,
comprising the private gallery of
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr.,
of Brooklyn.
This collection of pictures includes examples by all of the best known modern painters, and is now on exhibition at the
SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
No. 82 5th-av., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until day of sale.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, &c.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., at office of the Security Insurance Company, No. 239 Broadway, by order of A. F. Hastings, Esq., receiver, office furniture, made by Herter Bros. and by Vandewater, consisting in part of double and single desks, map-rack, tables, clocks, burglar-proof safes, awnings, gas-fixtures, &c., &c. Catalogue at office, No. 239 Broadway, or of auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCK.—BY ORDER OF A. B. McDONALD, ESQ., EXECUTOR OF EDWARD D. NELSON, DECEASED, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, 100 shares People's Bank stock, par value $25.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 21, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:
1,200 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
922 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
393 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JOHN MUNROE, SON OF OUR LATE senior, becomes a partner in our respective firms from this date.
MUNROE & CO., Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York.
JAN. 1, 1872.

OFFICE OF THOS. W. ADAMS & CO., No. 14 John-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.
MR. H. C. OSTRANDER HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our firm.
THOS. W. ADAMS & CO.

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

After some minor business the Senate resumed the consideration of the Sumner resolution. Mr. SCHURZ was entitled to the floor. Before he began to speak, on motion of Mr. FENTON, ladies who could not find seats in the galleries were allowed to occupy the cloak-rooms. Mr. SCHURZ then addressed the Senate. He said the weakness of a cause is apt to disclose itself by the nature of the arguments used in its support. When we hear a case advocated by insinuations and innuendoes with regard to the motives of those who have taken the other side, we are very apt to suppose that there must be something wrong. Nobody who has listened to the speeches of the Senators from Indiana and New-York—MORTON and CONKLING—would deny that the general rule applies to the present matter. The Senator from Indiana (MORTON) tried to convince the Senate that there could be no suspicion connected with the sale of arms by this Government to certain persons, because every road out of the Republican Party led into the Democratic, [laughter,] and because the platform of the Missouri Liberals does not accord with his views, and must, therefore, be unrepublican and radically wrong, and because he is in favor of the re-election of Gen. GRANT, and is sure to have it. [Laughter.] The Senator from New-York, (Mr. CONKLING,) whom I very sincerely regret not to see in his seat, after his gallant exploit of yesterday, followed in the footsteps of the Senator from Indiana. After detailing some of the points made by Mr. CONKLING, Mr. SCHURZ said: Now, Sir, I will not deny that these things were very eloquently expressed, and might have been very proper elsewhere, but certainly they did not throw much light on the question now under discussion, and I should be glad to pass them over, did not I desire to devote a very few remarks to one thing said by that Senator. With an air of triumph, he held up a phamphlet purporting to contain one of my speeches, saying that it was circulated by the Democratic Party in New-Hampshire, and was producing a greater effect than any other document. I have since inquired into that matter, and find that the pamphlet contains the speeches of the Senators from Illinois, Massachusetts and Nebraska, and myself; and they are speeches denouncing the corruption prevailing in the Custom-house in New-York. If such things work against the success of the Administration party, then the fault does not lie with those who denounce corruption. It is those sycophants, who, by covering up every abuse, ever so glaring, and defending every violation of law ever so scandalous, who have brought the Commonwealth to the pass where we now find it. Yes, there is a Senatorial cabal upon this floor It is that cabal which defeated the San Domingo scheme. It is that cabal which forced the investigation of the corruption in the New-York Custom-house. It is that cabal which exposed those abuses and rendered necessary their reformation; and, let me tell the Senate, that those speeches of ours would not have produced the least effect upon the Republican voters of New-Hampshire if it could have been said at the same time that those abuses, which were laid open in all their deformity a whole year ago, had been abolished; and if it could have been denied that LEET and STOCKING were at that moment still plundering the merchants of New-York. Mr. SCHURZ then said that the subject before the Senate, stripped of all personal matters, raised three questions. The first was, What was done in accordance with the rule of conduct laid by the Government for its own action? The rule that no arms should be sold to any known agent of either belligerent. Second was, What was done in accordance with the laws of the country? Third, Is there, in the facts as they stand before us, any ground for suspicion of corrupt practices connected with the transaction? In discussing the first, he said it was absurd to assert that these sales were made under the ordinary circumstances surrounding previous sales. It was true that the Government had been selling arms all along since the end of the rebellion, and nobody found any fault. But when the great war between France and Germany had broken out, and the President had issued his proclamation of neutrality, would anybody say that no extraordinary precautions were then necessary for the sale of arms. Individuals might be pardoned for taking refuge behind a technical ignorance of the destination of the arms, but a nation could not afford to do that, because its honor and its character among nations were at stake. Mr. SCHURZ read a letter written by the Chief of Ordnance, describing, he said, the operations of the War Department in making sales of arms at that period. The letter stated that bids had been invited by sending out letters to the principal dealers in arms. It was remarkable, however, that BAKER & Co., the only very great arms merchants in New-York, were not notified. He also criticised the action of officials in the sale to RICHARDSON, replying to the speeches of Messrs. CONKLING and MORTON, and citing from French records to sustain himself. Mr. SCHURZ then spoke of the amendment offered by Mr. CONKLING, ordering the Committee to inquire whether any Senator or American citizen had been in collusion with any foreign agent or spy, &c., and said it was a subject of rather a painful character. He regretted that the Senator had introduced that amendment for his own sake. He reminded him that spies were used only in time of war, and suggested that he should strike out that word from the amendment, as likely to be offensive to the French Government. Messrs. MORTON and CONKLING had offered a gross insult to the German Government by assuming that the agitation of this question might affect the decision of the German Emperor, as arbitrator between the United States and Great Britain; and now the Senator from New-York was going to insult the French Government also. If this amendment meant anything it meant collusion of an improper nature and for improper purposes, and everybody knew that it was aimed at three persons, Mr. SUMNER, himself, (Mr. SCHURZ,) the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN. He (Mr. SCHURZ) would vote for the amendment, and he would give the Senate some evidence in advance of the investigation. The Marquis DE CHAMBRUN was no spy. He was the legal adviser of the French Legation; a French gentleman of distinguished family, and of high character and attainments. Further, he was not the man who had given Mr. SCHURZ the first information on this subject. [Laughter.] But, said Mr. SCHURZ, what is the spirit of this amendment? I have said that I regretted, for the sake of the gentleman who introduced it. I do not know that I can make myself intelligible to his mind or to his moral feeling, except in one way by supposing that I had introduced an amendment directing the Committee to inquire also whether all those who gave letters of introduction to REMINGTON to France were guilty of corrupt practices in connection with these transactions. Does the Senate want to know why I did not do it? It was because I considered it infinitely beneath me. [Applause in the galleries.] Mr. CONKLING said he had not given REMINGTON a letter of introduction to France, he had merely addressed a note to Mr. REMINGTON himself, the purport of which he had stated on a former occasion. Mr. SCHURZ—If the Senator had given Mr. REMINGTON a note stating that he had investigated all these transactions, and that he would be very glad if the French Government would settle them, and that he had a personal interest in them—even then I would not be the man to offer this amendment. Mr. CONKLING said that Mr. SCHURZ had been the man to drag in the irrelevant fact that he (CONKLING) had written a note to Mr. REMINGTON containing statements which he had felt called upon to make in justice to a neighbor, and in the interest of fair play. Mr. SCHURZ said that when the subject was first mentioned by him, he had repeatedly expressed the opinion that the giving of the note to Mr. REMINGTON was only an act of neighborly friendship on Mr. CONKLING'S part. Mr. CONKLING disputed this. He also said that his amendment was aimed not merely at SCHURZ, SUMNER and the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN, but at all who might come within its scope, and he meant to stand by it. He had drawn it, however, without having the statute before him, and if the Senator (Mr. SCHURZ) found any offensive phrase in it, he was willing to withdraw that phrase. Mr. SCHURZ—Oh! I have no doubt the Senator is in earnest in this matter; I have never doubted that it looks just like him. [Laughter.] The Senator has referred to a statute which he held up before us yesterday, threatening us with fine and imprisonment. Oh, Sir! it is a glorious spectacle! Here stand two American Senators, not entirely unknown to the country, whose record is not entirely devoid of patriotism and service, and whose only aim is to investigate abuses and violation of law, and have them punished. Those Senators are met here by one of the spokesmen of the Administration, flourishing a statute in his hand, threatening them with fine and imprisonment. Let it be known in every nook and corner that he who is in earnest in setting his face against those in power, and who boldly seeks to detect fraud and punish violations of law is confronted by the powers that be with the prospect of a dungeon. Why, Sir, I did not know that the Administration was in such a desperate condition as that. [Laughter.] Mr. SCHURZ then spoke of the charge that this was a move to alienate the German vote. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) and the Senator from New-York (Mr. CONKLING) were very sweet on the Germans just now. [Laughter.] No man, no politician, no Senator, not even the President of the United States, owned the Germans. The Germans had fought Tammany in New-York, and they would in solid array fight every Tammany on whatever side it might appear. An attempt had been made to suppress this investigation by cracking the party whip, but those who made that attempt grievously mistook the time and the spirit of the people. The movement now spreading all over this land is a reaction against the easy political morals and the spirit of jobbery which have been developed in times of war and great political excitement. Whatever others may do, I have taken my lot. It is to this cause that my heart is devoted, and with this cause I will stand or fall. Mr. MORTON said that the only new point in Mr. SCHURZ's speech was the passage quoted from the testimony of LECRENE, and insisted that the statements of REMINGTON, and the admissions of Mr. SCHURZ in his previous speech showed that LECRENE's statements must be false. The Senator from Missouri has charged that an attempt had been made to stifle the proposed investigation by cracking the party whip, but every Senator and every person acquainted with the proceedings knew, and the Senate knew, that directly the reverse was true. Nobody has proposed to resist the inquiry. He had intended from the first to vote for it, and the resolution would have been passed without a word of debate, had not the movers of the resolution forced debate upon the Senate by insisting upon the preamble. The Senator from Missouri had also asserted that the Senatorial cabal had forced investigation into the New-York Custom-house. That also was untrue. He (MORTON) and all those upon his side had voted for the investigation in New-York, and their only offense was that they were not willing to organize a committee, a majority of which would have been enemies of the Administration, and give them power to throw mud and smut on the President and his Administration from that time up to the next election. He (MORTON) was independent enough to support the Administration. Here was an Administration which could be assailed only on personal grounds by falsehood and calumny; and because the honest friends of the Republican Party stood up in the Senate to defend it, they were called "henchmen." He cared not for the epithets of the Senator from Missouri, (SCHURZ.) The Senator talked about clinging to the skirts of power. The Senator's personal difficulty with the Administration had grown out of the removal of his friends from office. Mr. SCHURZ said he would authorize the Senator (MORTON) to tell everybody who told him so that he lied. Mr. MORTON was not convinced by that statement. The object of those who had forced this debate upon the Senate was to draw these crowds to the Senate Chamber, and to make capital against the Republican Party. The whole affair was gotten up by a long previous arrangement. The charge was false from beginning to end, and the evidence brought to support it was trivial; but, whether false or not, the majority were willing to have it investigated. The movers of the resolution, however, were determined to bring it before the country in advance of the investigation, because they knew that the investigation would amount to nothing. The object of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) was to separate the Germans from the Republican Party and from native citizens, in order to make them a balance of power. The Senator was attempting to revive Know-Nothingism in its worst form. Mr. SCHURZ denied this. Mr. MORTON said he judged the Senator by his acts. He was responsible for the election of his Democratic colleague (Mr. BLAIR) to the Senate. Mr. BLAIR was Mr. SCHURZ's political offspring. [Laughter.] Mr. BLAIR, his colleague, had endeavored to give the people an opportunity to have a fair election, and he was elected. Mr. MORTON—That was the pretext, but the election of Mr. BLAIR was the result of a coalition of certain Republicans with the Democrats, and that coalition had not yet been dissolved. Mr. MORTON then charged that Mr. SCHURZ was staying in the Republican Party for the purpose of defeating it, and read an extract from a speech made by him at Chicago, in which he said that if Gen. GRANT were renominated, he (Mr. SCHURZ) would not support him. The Senator had a right to leave the Republican Party if he pleased, but he had no right to stay in it and attempt to defeat it. Mr. SCHURZ—Then those who are not in favor of the renomination of Gen. GRANT have no business in the Republican Party? Mr. MORTON—Those who were opposed to the renomination of the President had a right to express the opposition. But if he should be renominated, and if their love for the party and its principles were stronger than their personal hatred, they would submit. A man, however, who announced in advance that if the candidate most likely to be nominated should receive the nomination he would not support him, placed himself in a very questionable position in the party. Mr. MORTON continued at length, and read extracts from Mr. BLAIR'S speeches to show that Mr. SCHURZ was guilty of what he had charged. The Senate, without voting, at 4:20 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several petitions were presented, among which was one of the National Revenue Reform Association of New-York City, for a modification of the Iternal Revenue laws and the abolition of certain taxes; also, of type-founders, against a change of the tariff, and for a repeal of the duties on raw materials used in making type.

BILLS PASSED.

The bills passed were: From the Committee on Commerce, a bill defining the rights of part owners of vessels in certain cases, giving the property owners the right of removing ship-masters even when they are part owners; a bill to amend the second section of the act of the 30th of August, 1852, so as to allow goods in bond, in transit to Mexico, to be shipped through Indianola, Texas; and a bill to remove the political disabilities from EDWARD WHITE, of St. Louis.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported last Thursday by Mr. WILLARD, to regulate the employment and compensation of Committee Clerks. Mr. WOOD criticised the Committee on the Reorganization of the Civil Service for not having been able before this to report a measure of no greater importance than the one before the House. If the Committee was sincere in its reform professions, why had it not introduced bills for reform in the collection of Customs and internal taxes and other departments? He objected to this bill simply because of its form. Mr. HOLMAN defended the bill and the Committee. He said that he would support any measure of reform, and would not arraign any Committee with captious objections. While the bill was still under discussion, Mr. WILLARD, from the Select Committee on the Reorganization of the Civil Service, reported a bill

Making it unlawful for any member of either House, verbally or in writing, directly or indirectly, or by any agent or third person, to solicit or recommend the nomination or appointment to, or the removal of any person from office or employment in the civil service, except called upon in writing by the President or head of a Department; in which case he may give his advice or opinion in writing, which shall be official and at all times open to inspection, and may be communicated to either House when called for. The violation of the act is to be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not less than $100 nor more than $1,000.

Mr. WILLARD asked to have the bill made a special order for Thursday, four weeks hence, and from day to day until disposed of. Mr. SCOFIELD objected to the assignment of more than one day. After various suggestions, Mr. WILLARD withdrew the Committee Clerk bill, and substituted this other bill for it in the business of the morning hour, and Mr. BUTLER suggested an amendment to it, giving the monopoly of solicitations for office to claim agents and middle-men around the Capitol. Finally the morning hour expired, and the House, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COBURN in the chair, on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC.

Mr. SWANN, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, who had charge of the bill, made an hours' speech upon it, in which he touched on various subjects—the Chorpening claim, defending the Postmaster-General's course in regard to it; the Catacazy imbroglio, in which he sustained the State Department and the Administration; the danger of complications with England, Russia and Spain. He would vote for a bill for the recognition of Cuban independence and for exacting satisfaction from Spain for its various outrages on American citizens. Speaking of the complications with Great Britain, Mr. SWANN said that a war with Great Britain had no terrors for him. American commerce was wiped out. Any war with a foreign power must be confined to the sea. If England should undertake such an absurdity as a land invasion of this country, 2,000,000 of men could be concentrated in a short time at any given point. The idea, therefore, of any invasion of this country was absurd and ridiculous. What had we to fear from England in a maritime war? We should take a dozen of her vessels where she could not find one of ours. As a financial measure, affecting the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, the best thing that could happen for the country would be a war with Great Britain. Still he deprecated such a war. How the complications with Great Britain were going to end, God only knew. He believed that they were more serious than were supposed. He criticized the composition of the American Commission at Geneva, referring specially to Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS as a clerk of subordinate of the State Department. He understood that it was he who had presented the objectionable claims which had led to the existing complications. He would support a bill for the construction of twenty iron-clads, and would introduce such a bill himself if no one else did. Mr. L. MYERS was in favor of maintaining the Russian Mission, and providing more suitable compensation for our Consuls abroad. Mr. COX spoke in favor of abolishing all the Central American missions, except one, which should have charge of the whole business, which did not amount to much. As to the complications with Great Britain, he believed that that treaty, on which the Administration plumed itself so much, would prove a cause of war instead of an olive branch. He would not undertake to say that the American Government was wrong in prefering a claim for indirect or consequential damages, but he would be ashamed to see the American nation back down before the growl of the British lion. Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, commented upon the remarks of Messrs. SWANN and COX, and said that what they had spoken about had no connection with the bill under discussion. It was very pleasant for gentlemen in the opposition to give advice which could not be followed. He deprecated any attempt to abolish the Central or South American missions. It was most important, in view of the anxiety of European Powers to get possession of the Isthmus, that these missions should be maintained. After the general debate closed, the bill was read by clauses for amendment. On motion of Mr. BROOKS, the mission to Japan was put among the first-class missions, the salary being raised from $10,000 to $12,000. Mr. BROOKS also moved to abolish all but one of the Central American missions as being of no utility or necessity. Without disposing of the bill, the Committee rose, and the House, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Charter Unanimously Indorsed—Preparations For the Coming Canvass—Executive and Legislative Committees Appointed.

The Republican Central Committee held a very enthusiastic meeting at Demilt Hall last evening. Hon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, the newly-elected Chairman, presided. Mr. TOWNSEND returned thanks for selecting him as permanent Chairman. After a few preliminary remarks, he proceeded to eulogize the charter now before the Legislature, known as the charter of the Committee of Seventy. He said that the moment was critical, and that if the passage of this charter failed it would be hailed by a shout of triumph by all enemies of reform.

Mr. JOHN D. LAWSON then, after a few remarks, offered the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That we deem it our duty, as good citizens, to continue our co-operation with the leaders of the Reform movement in this City, and that this Committee earnestly recommends the passage, without material amendment, of the charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy.

It was then moved that a Committee of five be appointed to communicate the resolution to the mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute, and that a request be made that it should be read from the platform. The following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee: Wm. Launbeer, E. Delafield Smith, John D. Lausan, John R. Russell and Andrew J. Campbell. Mr. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., then offered the following resolution, which was carried:

Resolved, That the several District Associations be requested to publicly invite all Republicans resident in their respective districts to become members of the Associations and that they appoint times and places for holding meetings for the admission of those desirous of accepting such invitation to the end that all Republicans may act unitedly in the nomination and election of our standard bearers in the political campaign which is about to open.

The Chair next announced the following Executive Committee:

First District, John Robins; 2d, Morris Fredson; 3d, James Fleming; 4th, Chas. W. Brackett; 5th, Abraham Lent; 6th, D. F. Crowley; 7th, Jacob H. Gumble; 8th, Solon B. Smith; 9th, George B. Dean; 10th, Henry H. Hugh; 11th, John H. White; 12th, Charles H. Southwick; 13th, Charles S. Spencer; 14th, Joseph C. Pinckney; 15th, Henry D. Lapaugh; 16th, William Laimbeer; 17th, John K. Russell; 18th, George W. Lyon; 19th, Richard H. Green; 20th, George Opdyke; and 21st, John A. Eagleson.

The following Legislative Committee was appointed by the Chair:

Thomas Murphy, William Laimbeer, P. C. Van Wyck, James W. Fair, Abraham Lent, Simon Seward, Thomas J. Oakley, Hugh Gardner, James W. Booth, William Haw, Jr., and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.

The meeting then adjourned, in order to allow those present an opportunity to attend the mass meeting at the Cooper Institute.

INGERSOLL IN TOWN.

The Thieves, Tweed and Sweeny.

Although the chair-maker INGERSOLL, of Ring notoriety, was in Savannah a few days ago, as announced exclusively in the TIMES, he has made a retrograde movement, and is now once more at home. His visit, it is said, is occasioned by important business connected with the litigation now hanging over his head. A gentleman intimately acquainted with him assured a TIMES reporter that he met him in one of the corridors of the new Court-house yesterday, in company with a gentleman, probably a Commissioner of Jurors, on his way to the eastern staircase.

It is the general opinion that his presence here is to aid in giving hints to counsel relative to the proceedings of the Jury of the Court of General Sessions, which indicted him, and the doings and constitution of which it is agreed will be investigated, if the indictments brought in by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury are quashed by the petit jury now impaneled bringing in a verdict to the effect that that jury was illegally constituted.

The Sheriff's office was closed, yesterday, when this information was furnished to the TIMES reporter, so that no intelligence could be obtained as to whether the Sheriff was aware of this man's whereabouts, but it is presumed that he was not.

TWEED was at his office in Duane-street the greater part of the day, and PETER B. SWEENY, whose health is said to be in a precarious condition, remains quiet at his residence.

A Cap for Hank Smith, Greeley's Bosom Friend.

From the Evening Post.

It is CARLYLE, we believe, who says that, among the one thousand millions of human beings upon the globe, there exists somewhere the one man who is the biggest scoundrel of the whole pack, if we could only but find him out. So a certain individual was proclaimed, or rather professed himself, not long since, the wickedest man in New-York, though his pretensions were contested, and other signal examples of total depravity sprang up to dim the lustre of his distinction. The inquiry in fact is impracticable, for though the worst man of all unquestionably abounds, it is impossible to say precisely who and where he is. A search for him would be like the search for the smallest flea, according to the scale of SWIFT's verses, which say that

> "—— Naturalists observe a flea
> Has smaller fleas that on him prey;
> And these have smaller still to bite 'em.
> And so proceed *ad infinitum.*"

Thus, when you fancy you have got the biggest rogue, there may be somewhere a bigger one entitled to the laurels.

But if we cannot discover the greatest scoundrel in the world, it is not difficult, we think, to detect the meanest of all crimes. In vulgar belief the chicken-thief, or the fellow who robs henroosts by night, has the least title to a respectful regard; but we do not know why his peculiar knavery is meaner and baser than many another sort that we might mention. He is a sneak, it is true, but so are the dozens of loafers who prowl about areas and docks to catch up unconsidered trifles. He makes little by his occupation, and that little in a very shabby way, but he is scarcely worse in either respect than drop thieves or the promoters of the confidence game. A real injustice, indeed, has been done the robber of hen-roosts in popular estimation and prejudice, for there is a meaner than he; there is a crime lower than his; a crime the least defensible, the most shocking and godless and inhuman in the whole catalogue of human depravities.

It is that of the official person who deliberately purloins the funds of a savings bank. Other criminals may have some excuse, or at least may relieve the blackness of their offenses by sparks of light. The gambler is often impelled by overmastering passions; the highwayman, like CLAUDE DUVAL or JACK SHEPPARD, exhibits a personal courage that excites admiration in the midst of detestation and dread. Even the great robber TWEED had the virtue of sticking to his friends, and FISK was said to be generous. But the spoiler of the widow, the orphan, the cripple and the almost penniless—and such is every defrauder of a savings bank—has no great qualities to set off his baseness, no incidental or subsidiary traits to lessen or soften the harsh outlines of his turpitude. His, as BURKE said of metaphysics, "is pure, unmixed, indefecated evil."

Who are they that contribute the funds of a savings bank? Mr. WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Mr. A. T. STEWART, Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, we venture to say, never invested a dime in any of those institutions; the moderately rich open no accounts with them; and the well-to-do of every class scarcely ever enter their doors. But the sailor, who risks himself among the billows and tempests of the deep; the mechanic, who, in the midst of the Winter's cold and the Summer's heat, pursues his hard and ill-paid toil; the half-starved seamstress, wearing her fingers off to keep body and soul together; the hard-worked domestic, striving to get together enough to bring her parents from lands of want and misery to the comparative plenty of the New World—these and the like of these, the indigent, the destitute, the blind and maimed and halt—compose the classes whose economies make the savings banks.

They are the virtuous poor, the hard-working poor, the self-respecting poor, the poor who are striving and looking forward to a better day, or if not to a better day, to a self-protection and shelter against the evil day—who send their little pittances to be guarded and, if possible, increased, by the operations of the savings bank. It is they, too, and they alone, who are robbed, cheated, wronged, by the iniquities of presidents, cashiers and directors. Are we not right, then, when we say that the meanest, the shabbiest, the basest of crimes is the crime which pilfers the vaults of an institution for savings? Are we wrong in asking that the managers who have lately been detected in cheating depositors should be brought to a speedy justice? Let no assumed respectability of standing, no secret political influence, no chicanery of lawyers, no personal complications shield this class of offenders for one moment from the sternest penalties of the law.

The Erie Railway Over-Charges—A Compromise Offered.

For some months suits to the number of 250 have been pending in the Passaic County Courts against the Erie Railway Company, for over-charges. From time to time a few of these suits have been heard and decided almost universally against the Company. The number has been so great that much difficulty was found in procuring jurymen who were not in some way interested, or who had not already served upon the cases in the Justice's or other Courts. In addition to this, the presiding Judges have declined to allow the cases to monopolize the calendar to the exclusion of other business, so that at the present rate they will not all be decided in less than ten or fifteen years. As the cases were most of them decided in favor of the plaintiffs, the Company desired to compromise them, and a basis was arrived at by which the complainants were to receive sixty-seven per cent. of the amounts claimed, and the suits were to be withdrawn from the Courts. It so chances, however, that these suits are for violation of the State law, and so partake of the nature of criminal suits and cannot be withdrawn in the same way as civil cases. Many of them are for the recovery of $250 for each offense, and only half the money goes to the complainant and the other half to the State. On bringing the matter before Judge BEDLE, he decided that a motion to dismiss them could only come from the State's Attorney, and as there had been a compromise attempted which would prove detrimental to the interests of the State he doubted whether any motion to dismiss could be granted. Attorney-General GILCHRIST declined to make the motion unless the interests of the State were protected and the costs thus far accruing paid. Affidavits stating the amount of the compromise (the Company agreed to pay $65,000) have been made and placed in the hands of Judge BEDLE, and the cases may now possibly be compromised, both with the complainants and the State. This will affect also a great saving to the County in costs, which have been assessed in these cases for the last three or four terms.

RESUSCITATING TAMMANY.

Installation of the New Grand Sachem—His Address—A Committee of Reorganization.

The Tammany Society held a special meeting last night, Sachem JAMES B. NICHOLSON presiding. The meeting being a secret one, but few particulars of its proceedings could be learned. According to the statements of several prominent members of the organization, the deliberations were harmonious, and characterized by great unanimity in agreement upon various questions important in their bearing upon a resuscitation of the defunct Tammany Democracy. Among the prominent, though now dimly-burning, lights of the party present, besides Mr. NICHOLSON, were Sheriff M. T. BRENNAN, Messrs. BARR. BELL, JOHN J. BRADLEY, Alderman TOM COMAN, CHRISTOPHER O'CONNOR, WILSON SMALL, and others equally well known. After the meeting was opened, Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, the recently-elected Grand Sachem, was formally installed. The following is his installation address:

BROTHERS: I am honored by the action of your Sachems in electing me to the office of Grand Sachem of your Society, and I feel justified in saying that while obloquy in a greater or less degree has in these unusual times fallen, and, I fear, justly fallen, on political associations and political parties, the honor and fame of this ancient and honorable Society has not justly been subject to reproach. We know that one of the most useful and important purposes of this society has been to secure to the Democratic Party an organization of such a character as will entitle it to and commend it to the confidence of the people, and thereby enable this great party to achieve its proud destiny. I am satisfied that it is the intention of the Society to adhere to the principles on which it was originated, and to be true to its traditions; to give no countenance and to permit no encouragement to fraud or wrong in political or personal associations, but to employ its great power in securing safe and honest government. I have no doubt of your co-operation in the effort, more necessary now, in my judgment, than at any other period of time since the foundations of the Republic were laid, to elevate and purify political associations; and for the accomplishment of this purpose, I promise you my best endeavors.

A resolution was offered, to the effect that a committee of twenty-two members be appointed to take measures for the reorganization of Tammany Hall—the selection of the committee being left to the Grand Sachem, who is allowed three days for that purpose. After some other proceedings, the meeting adjourned.

The Tammany General Committee—Their Probable Disbandment.

The Tammany General Committee, whose authority in the government of Tammany Hall is ignored by the Tammany Society, was to hold a meeting last night. This, however, was found to be a mistake. When the Committee adjourned on the night when they took possession of Tammany Hall, by virtue of Judge BARNARD's order of mandamus against the Sachems, the adjournment was made subject to the call of the Chair, and not to the 20th of February, as reported. The prospects at present, judging from the sentiment of leaders of the Committee, are that the Committee will not reassemble, but that a new Committee will be formed under the auspices of the Tammany Society.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy Against Nathaniel Sands.

Some time ago JOHN SEDGWICK, assignee of the estate of ASAHAEL H. HEATH and THOS. W. B. HUGHES, bankrupts, commenced proceedings in the United States District Court, against NATHANIEL SANDS, Tax Commissioner, to have him adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt. The grounds on which these proceedings were based as stated in the petition of SEDGWICK, were, that SANDS, who was alleged to be a debtor of the bankrupts, HEATH and HUGHES, knowing himself to be insolvent, had removed and concealed shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, shares of the preferred stock of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, shares of the preferred stock of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and $7,000 in money; to prevent this property from being attached and taken on legal process. Mr. SANDS filed an answer to the petition, denying all the allegations. An order of reference was granted by Judge BLATCHFORD, to take testimony on the points at issue. Nothing more has been heard of the case since this order was granted, and it is stated by Mr. SANDS' counsel that the suit was compromised, though on what terms cannot be ascertained.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. T. M. DODGE, of Iowa, is at the Brevoort House.

Count M. V. GORTWISKI, of Russia, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Count SHIVALOFF, of Russia, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Dr. A. T. MAGRUDER, of the United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

The Columbia Yacht Club gave its annual calico reception last night, at Irving Hall.

Hon. J. M. THAYER, of Nebraska, and R. G. HAZARD, of Rhode Island, are at the Astor House.

Rev. O. F. STARKEY, of Connecticut, and H. M. HAIMA, of Cleveland, are at the St. James Hotel.

Dr. WM. NEWCOMB, of Cornell University, and Hon. GEO. WEST, of Ballston, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

L. WILKINSON, of the United States Coast Survey, and J. W. HICKMAN, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

At Jefferson Market, yesterday, MARY McDONALD and ANNIE HOWARD were locked up on a charge of shoplifting.

Hon. HENRY SMITH, Speaker of the State Assembly, and B. P. CHENEY, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A. W. MARKEY, Vice-President of the New-Jersey Railroad, and WALTER McMICHAEL, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. H. PERRY, of the steam-ship *Atlantic*, Ex-Gov. WM. JENNISON, of Ohio, and Hon. E. H. WILLIAMS, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

One hundred and fifty-nine emigrants, brought to this port by the steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, were landed at Castle Garden yesterday.

The directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum at Fort Washington held their quarterly meeting yesterday. There are 607 children in the Asylum—509 boys and 98 girls.

Señor Don JOSE LANEZ and Dr. GARCIA LOPEZ, large Chilian capitalists, are in the City negotiating for the manufacture of a snow cable for the Transandine line.

Prof. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS gave the first of a series of lectures last night, on "The Human and the Animal Frame as Applied to Art," at the Academy of Design before a large audience.

At Cooper Institute, last evening, before the American Geographical Society, Prof. W. NEWCOMB, M. D., of Cornell University, read a paper on "Hispaniola, its Past, Present and Future."

A fire on the first floor of No. 134 Pearl-street, yesterday afternoon, damaged the samples of B. C. MORRIS, cotton broker, to the value of $200. The building, owned by B. WESTERVELT, was damaged $800. Insured.

The Board of Health has determined to discharge on the 21st inst., forty of the physicians connected with that Department, in order to curtail expenses and come within the appropriation made for its expenses.

Mr. GREELEY, having withdrawn from official connection with the National Bureau of Emigration, will attend a meeting of that Bureau at Philadelphia, on Friday, March 1, and there set forth his reasons for commending the Bureau and its work.

The wholesale dry goods and grocery merchants are making great preparations to support Mr. ALVORD'S Railroad bill by a monster petition to the Legislature, setting forth the injuries suffered in consequence of the exorbitant Winter freights.

JOHN H. VAN CLEEF, a Supervisor of Richmond County, Staten Island, was charged at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, by JOHN C. THOMPSON, editor of the Richmond *Whig*, with assaulting him. He pleaded guilty, and was fined $25.

The following appointments have been made: EDWARD DOWNEY, General Clerk Board of Assistant Aldermen; HORATIO N. SHERWOOD, Water Register, Department of Public Works, and ALEXANDER S. HAUSTER, Reader of the Board of Aldermen.

The members of the Gold Exchange yesterday voted down the proposition to remove to the old Open Board room in Broad-street, and resolved to lease their present quarters for two years, from May 1 next, at $16,000 a year—the same rent they have been paying.

The German Reform organization of the Eighth Assembly District last evening elected the following officers: President—CONRAD GEIB; Vice-Presidents, WM. GELLMANN and HENRY DEGENER; Secretaries, CHARLES WACHI and A. GALANTEEN; Treasurer, CARL BECKER. The organization passed a resolution in favor of the amended charter of the Committee of Seventy.

The body of the woman who was run over by a dummy engine, on Monday last, in Hudson-street, was identified late last night as that of ANN BROWN, widow of the late WM. BROWN, of Baltimore. Her age was sixty-two years instead of twenty-five as erroneously reported at the time of the accident. She resided with her niece at No. 213 Montgomery-street, Jersey City.

Telegrams were received in this City, yesterday, from San Francisco, announcing the accumulation at Pacific ports of a large amount of eastern-bound freights. The freight-agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, in this City is, it is said, making arrangements for the charter of a special extra steamer, to leave this City with a load of western frieght which now lies at the Company's wharf.

The body of an unknown woman was, last evening, brought to the Morgue from Fifth Precinct Station-house. It had on a black shawl with brown border, gray sack trimmed with black, black dress, gray balmoral skirt, white flannel petticoat, white muslin chemise, white cotton stockings, and gaiter shoes. The body was too much disfigured to be placed on the Morgue.

SAMUEL G. LOVE, proprietor of the billiard-saloon No. 938 Eighth-avenue, and his bar-tender, E. F. HYATT, were arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to pass on the West-side Bank a check for $217, purporting to be signed by Dr. J. L. CAMPBELL, of No. 43 West Forty-second-street. They were taken to Jefferson Market, and were remanded for examination this morning.

The Produce Exchange, yesterday, at a special meeting, appointed a committee of fifteen to determine the location of the building to be purchased or erected for the Exchange, and adopted resolutions opposing the proposed amendment, by the Legislature, of their charter, on the ground that it would subject the trade to the unlimited exactions of the stock-holders' company.

BROOKLYN.

During the week ending Feb. 17, 83,246 persons visited Prospect Park.

Yesterday a man named ISAAC SMITH was thrown from a load of hay, in Gates-avenue, and fatally injured.

Four attempts have been made to set fire to a tenement-house at the corner of Meserole and Lorimer streets, E. D.

Mr. WM. WOOD, of the editorial staff of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, has been dangerously ill for several days, and yesterday his physicians pronounced his case hopeless.

The Board of Supervisors for Kings County held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and resolved to institute an investigation into the affairs of the Commissioners of Charities.

By order of Judge GILBERT, of the Supreme Court, ANDREW J. SMITH has been appointed receiver of the Manhattan Insurance Company, in place of CHAUNCY BEDELL, appointed on the 17th of October last.

LONG ISLAND.

There are seventeen candidates for the office of Police Justice of Flushing. In these reform times it is not worth over $1,000 or $1,200 per year.

Hon. TOWNSEND D. COCK, Senator from the First District, delivered his lecture upon "True Aims and Objects" at the Court-house at Riverhead last evening.

A gang of burglars is operating in New-Lots. Yesterday morning the grocery-store of J. J. NORTH was entered, and the cash-drawer robbed of a small sum. Attempt was also made to cut out the door panels of S. WRIGHT's grocery-store.

The difference of opinion upon the proper line of division of Huntington have been compromised. The line adopted runs east and west, one mile north of the Long Island Railroad and parallel to it. The northern division will be called the town of Huntington, and the southern division the town of Babylon. The bill, embodying the necessary provisions, has been forwarded to Albany.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. TOMPKINS WESTERVELT, of New-Brighton, was thrown from his carriage yesterday morning, and seriously injured.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The arrangements for the construction of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad are nearly completed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Iron ice-plows have been placed on the Hoboken ferry-boats.

JOHN RYERSON, nineteen years old, was yesterday sentenced by Police Justice KEESE, of Jersey City, to ninety days in the County Jail, on a charge of threatening to kill his mother.

Some maliciously-disposed person, on Monday night, broke into a palace-car on the Erie Railway, cut the cushions, and otherwise damaged the car to the extent of $5,000.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company is making extensive improvements on the property formerly occupied by slaughter-houses on Grove-street, Jersey City, and recently purchased by the Company.

Early yesterday morning, while on the way to his work, AUGUST MILLER fell over the iron railing at the top of the hundred steps at the foot of Broad-street, Jersey City, and was seriously injured.

In the Hudson County Court of General Sessions yesterday, CASPER TIEGAN was convicted of keeping a disorderly house near the Hamburg Docks, Hoboken. He was remanded for sentence.

The Major-General's gold medal, competed for in October last by the State National Guard, at New-Brunswick, has been presented to private MCNAIR, of Company B, Second Regiment, who was the winner in the first contest.

The trustees of the estate of HENRY D. VAN WINKLE yesterday presented a notice to the Jersey City Board of Public Works that they had applied for a writ of *certiorari*, against the preliminary assessments for the extension and widening of Pavonia-avenue.

Vice-President COLFAX, it will be remembered, is to speak at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow evening, under the auspices and for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. Tickets of admission can be procured at the Academy.

Havana Market.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—SUGAR irregular, dull and prices declined; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 10¼@10½ reals per arroba. FLOUR firmer at $16 25 ₩ bbl. for American BACON dull at $13 25@$13 50 ₩ cwt. EXCHANGE irregular; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 1¾@2¼ premium; short sight, 3¼@4¼ premium; 60 days, gold, 12@12½ premium; short sight, 14@14½ premium; on London, 23¾@24 premium; on Paris, 8¼@8¾ premium.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Idaho*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters on Pier No. 46 North River until 1:40 P. M.... For Argentine Republic, Brazil, St. Thomas, and West Indies, by the *South America*, at 1 P. M....For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, at 10 A. M....For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Crescent City*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 20—*In steam-ship Atlantic, from Liverpool.*—Edwin T. Greaves, Mrs. Catharine Greaves, Master Edwin T. Greaves, Miss Kate Greaves, Master James Greaves, Mary L. Greaves, Master Arthur Greaves and infant, Mrs. Charlotte Montgomery, John H. Harbeck, Proctor L. Gleeson, Jas. N. Piper, Allen Marshall, Geo. Walters, Francis Verbunt, Francis Milhau, Frank B. Ricker, Jno. Vanderweckin, Edward Turner.

FEB. 20—*In steam-ship Helvetia, from London and Havre.*—Miss M. L. Cocks, Geo. Carlson, J. H. Gould, Jr., J. R. Johnstone, Mrs. Windsor, Chas. Wood, Miss Emily Best, Alfred Hasselden, Mrs. M. Juddery, Mrs. Finlayson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:46 | Sun sets......5:43 | Moon sets..5:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:33 | Gov. Island..6:22 | Hell Gate..7:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 20.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Denmark, (Br.,) Sumner, London, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; W. P. Clyde, Scott, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Washington & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Delaware, Crocker, New-Haven.

Ships C. A. Farwell, Smith, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Missouri, Barsley, New-Orleans, W. H. Brigham & Co.; Atlantic King, (Br.,) Owens, Liverpool, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Barks Homborgsund, (Norw.,) Svendsen, Londonderry, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hesperus, (Br.,) Whitlock, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Renshaw, Sylvester, Cienfuegos, R. A. Robinson & Co.; Bismarck, (Br.,) McCully, Aspinwall, Jas. F. Whitney & Co.; Orbit, Nash, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schrs. Storm Petrel, Haskell, Tampico, J. S. Ingraham & Co.; William McGee, Woodland, Norfolk, Va., C. E. Staples & Co.; Florence Shay, Hutchinson, Galveston, Snow & Burgess; John B. Merrill, Wickes, Richmond, Va., Abiel Abbott.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Griggs, London Jan. 24, via Havre 28th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Had heavy weather to the Banks; Jan. 31, Joseph Angestin, able bodied, and George Eade, ordinary seaman, while stowing jib in a fall, steaming "slow," were washed off the bowsprit by a sea, and though hands were sent aloft and buoys thrown overboard, they were not seen again; Feb. 14, lat. 46, lon. 49, passed an iceberg; 18th, lat. 41 30, lon. 63, passed a Cunard steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship Atlantic, (Br.,) Perry, from Liverpool Feb. 1, and Queenstown 10th, (not 9th,) which arr. 19th, reports, Feb. 10, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; same date, brig rigged steam-ship, do.; same date, ship Alexander Marshall, from Liverpool, for New-York; 13th, lat. 48, lon. 34 57, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 17th, lat. 43 49, lon. 57 38, exchanged night signals with a Guion steam-ship, do. The A. brings 178 passengers.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br., new,) Kennedy, Liverpool Feb. 6, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Jan. 31 and Queenstown Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan.

Bark Scharnhorst, (N. G.,) Hollmann, Padang 115 ds., with coffee, &c., to Vernon H. Brown & Co.—vessel to Herm, Koop & Co.

Bark Alice, (of London,) Kindemer, Auckland 90 ds., with mdse. to Ralph Sterry & Co. Passed Cape Horn Dec. 19, and crossed the equator Jan. 29 in lon. 35 30.

Bark Edith, (of North Shields,) Chunside, Singapore 158 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig Gazelle, (of Harrington,) Cole, Salt Cay, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to Duncan McColl—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Nellie, Metcalf, Calais, with laths to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Lucy Lee, Smith, Machais, to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Lyndon, Hilliard, Eastport, with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Alexander Milliken, Griffin Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Guy R. Phelps, Sealer, New-Haven.

Schr. Niantic, Padleford, Taunton.

SAILED.—Steam-ships Denmark, for London; Leo, for Savannah; Jas. Adger, for Charleston; Isaac Bell and Wm. P. Clyde, for Norfolk, &c.

WIND.—Sunset, light, S. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 20.—Arr. steamers Georgia, from New-York; Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia; Falcon, from Baltimore. Off the port—Ship Palmerston, from New-York. Sailed—Schrs. S. G. Hart, for New-York; Kate Foster, for Baltimore; steamer Charleston, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 20.—Arr. brig S. P. Holbrook, from Port-au-Prince, for New-York; schrs. Elizabeth Dennickson, from Jacksonville, for New-York; Emily A. Bartol, from New-York for Virginia; Doughton, from Philadelphia, for New-York.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 20.—The steam-ship Hibernian, from Liverpool Feb. 8, arrived today.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 20.—Arr. Steam-ships San Salvador and Montgomery, from New-York; America, from Baltimore. Schrs. Jessie Hart Second, from Charleston; Dione, from Fall River; J. S. Tracy, from Boston; Gamma, from New-Haven; Eagle, from Baltimore; A. H. Edwards, from do.; Smith, from New-York, and three others below.

Cld. steam-ships Virgo, for New-York; Oriental, for Boston. Barks Dieux Amis, for Darien, Ga.; Jerome Jones, for Queenstown. Schr. Matacka, for Fall River.

Miscellaneous.

Brig Annie Eldridge, Clifford, from Inagua, with cargo of salt, previously reported ashore on Fire Island, we understand is bilged, and likely to become a total wreck. All hands on board saved.

Foreign Ports.

BARACOA, Feb. 9.—In port—American schr. Roque Alayo, loaded with groceries, and consigned to Roque, Alayo & Co. She was 19 ds. from New-York, and met with heavy weather, losing all her sails.

Spoken.

Dec. 13, by bark Scharnhorst, in lat. 35 13 S., lon. 21 12 E., spoke bark Manly, from Shanghai, for New-York; 14th, lat. 35 15 S., lon. 21 0 E., ship Sea Queen, from Madras, for London; 13th, lat. 35 20, lon. 19 30 E., spoke a bark showing third pennant, No. 0742, from Shanghai, for London, 78 ds. out.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 20.—The Cunard steam-ship Parthia, Capt. Watson, from Boston Feb. 10, arrived at this port at 11 o'clock this morning.

BREST, Feb. 20.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Pereire, Capt. Daure, from New-York Feb. 10, arrived here this morning.

MOVILLE, Feb. 20.—The Anchor line steam-ship Europa, Capt. Campbell, from New-York Feb. 10, for Glasgow, has arrived in this harbor.

STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
CORNER 3d-AVENUE AND 7th-STREET.,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

This Company receives, for safe-keeping, trunks and boxes of Silver Plate, &c. Packages sent for if desired.

DANIEL F. TYLER, Sec. EBN'R BEADLESTON, Pres.

FURNITURE AND CURTAINS.

B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, having the Largest and most Complete Stock to be found in the City, call attention of those about to furnish, or in want of any article, to the advantage of looking through their Warerooms.

ALL our Upholstering done on our own premises, under our own Supervision, and all work guaranteed.

Estimates and Designs given for furnishing a house complete with FURNITURE, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, &c.

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY FROM BURGLARS.

ALL INTERESTED IN PROTECTING VALUABLES ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE "PROTECTOR."
THE SAFE PROTECTION CO.,
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
W. B. MARVIN, Secretary.

F. KRUTINA
OFFERS HIS LARGE AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLE AND FINISH,
AT HIS MANUFACTORY AND WARE-ROOMS,
NOS. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

WARREN RANGE. FIRST PREM. AM. INST. '71.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st., New-York.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Topeka, in Kansas, on FRIDAY, Feb. 29, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking a contract to build the railroad of the Wichita and South-western Railroad Company; also of taking a lease of said railroad.
CHAS. W. PIERCE,
Sec'y A., T. & S. Fe R. R. Co.
Dated Jan. 22, 1872.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
NEW PATTERNS OF TABLE SILVER.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE:
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.
Jan. 1, 1872.

Amount of net cash assets to Jan. 1, 1871		$15,676,097 94
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums and annuities	$6,031,879 32	
Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.	1,149,416 57—	7,181,296 8
Total		$22,857,393 8
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death	$1,318,958 08	
Purchased, surrendered and canceled policies	1,105,854 64	
Life annuities, matured endowments and reinsurance	38,820 35	
Dividends to policy-holders	849,873 43	
Commissions, brokerages and agency expenses	503,867 73	
Advertising and physicians' fees	96,367 35	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, &c.	253,899 91—	$4,167,846 4
Total		$18,689,747 36
ASSETS:		
Cash in Trust Co., in Bank, and on hand	$1,845,002 15	
Invested in United States, New-York State, and other stocks (market value $4,751,182 83) cost	4,616,762 43	
Invested in New-York City Banks Stock (market value $46,425,) cost	41,549 00	
Real Estate in the City of New-York	1,768,174 14	
Bonds and Mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $20,000,000; buildings thereon insured for over $8,000,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	8,344,820 00	
Loans on existing policies. (The reserve held by the Company on these same policies amounts to $3,858,980 21)	956,636 99	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1872	660,561 17	
Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	330,355 73	
Amounts due from Agents	48,839 61	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1872	77,046 14—	18,689,747 36
Add—Excess of market value of securities over cost		114,021 4
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1872		$18,803,768 76
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1872	$212,890 00	
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting proof, &c.	127,900 00	
Amount Reserved for Re-insurance on existing Policies insuring $112,150,075 80, participating insurance (at four per cent. Carlisle net premium) $1,004,733 65, non-participating (at five per cent. Carlisle net premium)	16,841,177 21	
Balance of return Premium, 1871, payable during the year 1872	133,667 12—	$17,315,634 33
Divisible Surplus		$1,488,134 43

During the year 8,906 Policies have been issued, insuring $24,603,305 84.

From the undivided surplus of One Million Four Hundred and Eighty-eight Thousand One Hundred and Thirty-four Dollars and Forty-three Cents the Board of Trustees have declared a DIVIDEND, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New-York Life Insurance Co.
DAVID DOWS, (David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, (Merchant,) Union Buildings, cor. William and Pine.
DANIEL S. MILLER, (Late Dater, Miller & Co.,) Grocers.
HENRY K. BOGERT, (Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS..........(Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
WM. H. APPLETON, (Appleton & Co., Publishers,) 549 and 551 Broadway
ROBERT B. COLLINS, (Collins & Brothers, Stationers,) No. 370 Broadway.
WILLIAM BARTON.......(Banker,) No. 33 Wall-st.
WM. A BOOTH....(Booth & Edgar,) No. 100 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD.....(Banker,) No. 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS.........(Banker,) No. 26 Broad-st.
CHAS L. ANTHONY, (Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) No. 61 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Co., No. 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN, (Cragin & Co., Provisions,) No. 400 West 12th-st.
EDWIN HOYT, (Hoyt, Spragues & Co., Dry Goods, No. 100 Franklin-st.
H. B. CLAFLIN, (H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods,) corner Church and Worth sts.
J. F. SEYMOUR, (J. F. Seymour & Co.,) No. 78 Warren-st.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 8 St. Mark's-place.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Co.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

RUPTURE
Successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, at Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 32 East 14th-st. Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted. Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder-braces. MARSH & CO. still continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at both offices.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MIDLAND BONDS.
The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

WANTED—A WET NURSE'S SITUATION by a respectable American married young woman, of good health and good flow of milk; four to six weeks' old; good references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.